FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ORFILA RESIGNS AS OAS SECRETARY GENERAL

PA141735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov (AFP) -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila, an Argentinian, today announced his resignation while taking part in the inaugural session of the 13th OAS General Assembly meeting.

Orfila said that he wanted to leave the post in the early months of 1984, 1 and 1/2 years before his second term is scheduled to end.

If the General Assembly accepts Orfila's request, Assistant Secretary General Valerie McCombie will be in charge of the OAS until the next General Assembly meeting, scheduled for November 1984, elects Orfila's successor.

CHAVEZ MENA ELECTED PRESIDENT OF OAS SESSION

PA141817 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena was today elected by acclamation president of the 13th regular session of the OAS General Assembly, at the initiative of Costa Rica.

Chavez will lead the General Assembly's debates, which will extend through 18 November.

BRIEFS

NEW IAPA AUTHORITIES APPOINTED -- Lima, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Today Nicaraguan journalist Horacio Aguirre was appointed president of the Inter-American Press Association. Maximo Gainza, who works for LA PRENSA of Buenos Aires, was appointed first vice president, and U.S. journalist Edward Harte, second vice president. The new members of the executive committee are: Enrique Altamirano of DIARIO DE HOY of El Salvador; Robert Cox from the United States; Charles L. Dancey from the United States; Hector Davalos of NOVEDADES from Mexico; Richard Oder of the TICO TIMES from Costa Rica; Agustin J. Edwards of EL MERCURIO from Chile; Roberto Fabricio of the MIAMI HERALD from the United States; Andres Garcia Gamboa of NOVEDADES from Mexico; Jorge Hernandez of EL COLOMBIANO from Colombia; Anthony E. Insolio from the United States; David Kraslow from the United States; Gonzalo Leano Reyes of 8 COLUMNAS from Mexico; Ignacio E. Lozano Jr. of LA OPINION from Los Angeles; Federico C. Massot of LA NUEVA PROVINCIA from Argentina; James McClatchy from the United States; A. Roy Megarry from Canada; Bartolome Mitre of LA NACION from Buenos Aires; Jorge Remonda of LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR from Argentina Sterling Soderling from the United States; and Aldo Zuccolillo of ABC COLOR from Paraguay. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2259 GMT 28 Oct 83 PY]

SCHEDULE FOR TRANSFER OF POWER ANNOUNCED

Junta To Dissolve

PY141200 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The military junta will be dissolved 24 hours before the constitutional government, headed by Raul Alfonsin, assumes power. During the period between the dissolution of the junta and the installation of the new government, President Reynaldo Bignone will assume the powers exercised bythe military junta. The statute of the national reorganization process, the institutional responsibility acts, and the acts of the military process that was established on 24 March 1976 will also be repealed at this time. Moreover, the list of Armed Forces promotions will be officially submitted to the defense minister-designate so that the future president may study it either on Sunday or Wednesday.

Provincial Officials' Takeover Set

PY110149 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] It was officially announced today that the new provincial governors and officials will take over on 11 December, 24 hours after the assumption of power by the president and the vice president of the nation. Interior Ministry sources reported some details of the actions being taken to change the original political timetable, which will now have to take into account that the new date for the transfer of power to Dr Raul Alfonsin will be 10 December.

In the journalists room at Government House, presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz announced that after consultations with representatives of the president-elect, a decision was made to install provincial governors and officials on 11 December. Maschwitz, who read an official communique on this decision, added that current governors have been instructed to change the existing regulations accordingly.

PERONISTS CHALLENGE B.A. ELECTION RESULTS

PY141312 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 83 p 17

[Text] La Plata (NA) -- Justicialist legislators in the Province of Buenos Aires are demanding that the electoral college re-open the ballot boxes corresponding to the October 30 elections and a recount be made. They say that unless the college accedes to their demands, they will ask for the cancellation of the elections for the provincial authorities. This decision was taken at a meeting held by 22 of the 52 senators and deputies elected by the Peronist Party. At the end of the meeting, Leonidas Fiore, legal adviser of the party in the province, claimed that elections were irregular as the Peronists had obtained a majority in 40 districts and not eight as some of the press media reported.

ALFONSIN APPOINTS NEW BUENOS AIRES MAYOR

PY141730 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President-elect Raul Alfonsin yesterday appointed Julio Cesar Saguier as the future mayor of the federal capital, and instructed future Economy Minister Bernardo Grispun and Labour Minister Antonio Mucci to meet with their aides this morning to discuss the Radical government's first socio-economic measures, possibly including the wage policy.

Alfonsin still remained at the Boulogne country home, but party sources said he will probably move to a downtown hotel today.

Future presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said that Grispun and Mucci will meet this morning at the Radical Party offices on Calloa and Corrientes to coordinate their policies.

Regarding Saguier's appointment, Alfonsin said he has "great confidence in him, because he is a man who knows the city and its problems, is very imaginative, and will be a great mayor." In allusion to Buenos Aires' current economic crisis, Alfonsin said that the national government "will help all of the country's sectors."

Saguier had told journalists earlier that he felt as "my neighbours' neighbour," and said he is against the "pharaonic public works' that have done the city and its population "so much harm." Alfonsin also said that such public works "are over forever."

Saguier, a 48-year-old lawyer who has since 1975 headed the federal capital branch of Alfonsin's Movement for Renewal and Change faction of the Radical Party, said he advocates the reform of the city's taxation system, but added that this must not be implemented immediately so as to avoid a sudden drop in collection. After meeting with the president-elect, Saguier said he will get in touch today with Mayor Guillermo del Cioppo to become acquainted with the city's business.

Alfonsin also met yesterday with Democratic Action leaders Alfredo Allende, Juan Jose Guaresti, and Luis Suarez Herter, with whom he reportedly discussed labour policy issues.

The president-elect yesterday praised the National Episcopate's statement making public its satisfaction at the return of Argentina to a constitutional government, and said the bishops' message was "a hope and a guide" to him.

There were reports yesterday that Alfonsin and Ministers-designate Antonio Troccoli and Raul Borras had decided to immediately dismantle the Federal Coordination board of the federal police as well as the Interior Ministry's Domestic Security Secretariat. Party sources said the president-elect had dropped his original idea of appointing retired military officers to head secretariats within the Defense Ministry, while Alfonsin himself said that he hadn't yet decided on the appointments of the Armed Forces' chiefs of staff.

ALFONSIN TO ORDER INQUEST ON FORMER AMBASSADOR

PY151957 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1711 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- At noon today President-elect Raul Alfonsin, during brief statements to a group of journalists gathered at the gate of the Boulogne Villa, stated that he will order an investigation into the disappearance of Hidalgo Sola, former Argentine ambassador to Venezuela.

Alfonsin greeted those persons who had gathered at the gate to voice their support to him and pointed out that he considered himself a friend of the Hidalgo Sola family and had invited the former ambassador's wife to visit him. The wife of the missing ambassador visited the president-elect this morning and as she was leaving Alfonsin's residence pointed out that he had promised to order an investigation of her husband's case.

The future president admitted being tired after these hectic last several months, but he then pointed out that he is optimistic because of the signs of support he has received during his stay at the Boulogne Villa.

EPISCOPATE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS

PY141309 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 83

[Text] (NA-DYN) The national Episcopate issued a statement yesterday in which it made public its satisfaction at the return of Argentina to a form of constitutional government and democracy. The statement came at the end of the 47th assembly of Argentine bishops held at the neighbouring district of San Miguel. Cardinals Juan Carlos Aramburu and Raul Francisco Primatesta, president and vice president, respectively, of the Episcopate, signed the statement, which was later handed to the press. It ratified that the church had followed recent events with great interest and was convinced the people of Argentina as a whole were prepared to face the new challenge with dignity and patriotism. It said there was a spirit of conciliation in the air, and sectors which recently had been opposed were now prepared to lay aside their differences for the common good.

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION TO INAUGURATION ANNOUNCED

PY150144 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The Brazilian delegation that will attend the inauguration of the newly elected constitutional government will be headed by the chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency, Professor Leitao de Abreu. The delegation will also include Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and the Brazilian ambassador to Argentina.

ARRESTED GENERAL TRANSFERRED TO MILITARY UNIT

PY110209 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] After questioning him for several hours, Judge Nicasio Dibur decided that General Otto Paladino, retired, would no longer be held incommunicado. Paladino is the head of a firm that protects commercial companies and other similar activities. Judge Dibur began prosecuting Paladino on the basis of the charges leveled against him by Guillermo Patricio Kelly of a connection to 'Triple A' activities and of links with the Anibal Gordon gang. The judge ordered that Paladino be held in custody at a military unit while he is being prosecuted. He will remain at the judge's disposal.

FORMER ADMIRAL SCORES UK OFFER TO URUGUAY

PY102220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1331 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (DYN) -- Rear Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui, retired, former commander of the southern naval area, has denounced the fact that Great Britain has "allegedly offered" "to solve Uruguay's $3-billion foreign debt problem" in exchange for authorization for the landing of British planes bound for the Malvinas. He also revealed that Argentina has received military spare parts from the United States despite the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment.

Zaratiegui made these statements last night when he spoke on "NATO and the Malvinas" at a gathering held at El Omby Restaurant. He stated that the conflict in the South Atlantic last year "took place because of NATO's strategic need for an airbase in the region; it did not have the political capacity to obtain this through other means."

The high-ranking Navy officer, who was under arrest for almost a year for having rebelled against the orders of his superiors during the war over the Malvinas, analyzed at length U.S.-Argentine relations, pointing to the importance of the southern archipelago within the Western strategy and the need to safeguard the oil sea lanes.

DEPARTING SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE DECORATED

PY142337 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Army Chief of Staff Major General Edgardo Nestor Calvi today stated that it is imperative to understand the problems and viewpoints of all nations in order to achieve world peace, which is sought and needed by everyone, so that society's efforts can be channelled toward developing and enhancing the world's standard of living. Maj Gen Calvi made this statement during a ceremony is San Martin Hall, Army headquarters, while bestowing the Army Staff Medal upon departing Soviet Military, Naval, and Air [as heard] Attache Colonel Valentin Litovchenko.

For his part, the Soviet military officer extolled the value of the decoration bestowed upon him and stressed the good relations existing between the two nations, as was proved, once again, during the Malvinas war. Litovchenko also pointed out that the Soviet Government, in its campaign for peace, has supported Argentina's stance before several international organizations.

ITALIAN COURT INVESTIGATING WEAPONS SMUGGLING

PY102241 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- It was learned today from the courts that Federal Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur has received a request from an Italian court to cooperate in the investigation concerning weapons smuggling discovered in Trento 3 years ago. Sources close to Judge Dibur's court have confirmed that the judge is expecting the arrival of two high-ranking judicial officials from Italy who are investigating, among other things, the sale that should have taken place of 20 AM-38 Exocet missiles from France to Argentina during the Malvinas war.

Trial Judge Carlo Palermo and Trento Prosecutor Francisco Simeoni are expected to arrive next Sunday. They will reportedly bring a letter seized during the operations carried out in Italy that refers to the transport of weapons to Argentina.

According to the Italian report, approximately 200 international arms smugglers of different nationalities have been detained, especially those trafficking with Middle East countries. The ring of trafickers was made up of high-ranking officials of the Italian secret service and members of Mason Lodge Propaganda Two. The Italian judicial officials will ask Argentina about the activities of Lodge P-2 in this country and its presumed connection with the illegal trafficking of weapons discovered in Italy.

SOLARI ACCEPTS POSITION OF AMBASSADOR AT LARGE

PY111439 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0450 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) -- Shortly before leaving for New York where he will attend a meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission, Radical leader Hipolito Solari Irigoyen announced here tonight that he has accepted the post as Argentine ambassador-at-large.

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS 'SHINING PATH,'SECURITY

PY150136 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has strongly condemned terrorism, which in recent hours has caused concern and uncertainty in several places in our country. The minister spoke in the Seguencoma area after the graduation ceremony of 56 police officials. This is what Minister Alvarez Plata told reporters:

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Alvarez Plata] Unfortunately for the Bolivian people, these violent actions have not ceased.

[Reporter] These (?four) explosions in La Paz have been blamed on Peru's Shining Path. Do you have any information in this regard?

[Alvarez Plata] Thus far there is no tangible evidence whatsoever. Even though small flags bearing the name Shining Path have been left after all those attacks, we are not completely sure that Shining Path is operating here in Bolivia.

[Reporter] But everything is so obvious, isn't it?

[Alvarez Plata] Actually, we have not reached any final conclusion on this issue yet. As soon as we have the results of the investigations that are being conducted, we shall pass them on to the media.

[Reporter] Minister, taking into account that our country's security is in jeopardy, will it now be necessary to ask the Armed Forces to cooperate in the protection of the people?

[Alvarez Plata] That is part of their duty. However, in due time we shall report the (?actions) that the government will take in this regard.

[Reporter] Concerning the political side of the question, a deputy has pointed out that if Congress has given the presidency to Dr Siles [passage indistinct]. (?In your capacity as congressman, what can you tell us) [words indistinct]?

[Alvarez Plata] I can tell you that I deplore that some congressmen, who should be the most staunch defenders of democracy, the constitution, and the law, should endorse these ideas that are so odd and that have nothing to do with [word indistinct] in the enforcement of the law.

[Reporter] In conclusion, Mr Minister, what is our country's internal political situation?

[Alvarez Plata] We cannot call it normal. After all, you yourselves have witnessed all these violent actions. We hope that common sense will once again prevail and that peace and tranquillity will return under the law.

SILES WARNS ABOUT 'CONGRESSIONAL CONSPIRACIES'

PY121705 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2055 GMT 11 Nov 83

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 11 Nov (EFE) -- In a statement to the press, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today charged that there are plans to destabilize the government and oust him through "constitutional" means.

Siles was thus implicitly referring to rumors about plans of a "congressional coup" promoted by congressional political groups that reportedly want to oust the Bolivian president. Siles said that "these conspiracy plans strive to alter the will of the people." Siles Zuazo, who was in Potosi, 567 km south of La Paz, said that the government noted that he is convinced that these conspiracy plans "surely originated because of the way in which I made up my cabinet, since political parties were granted a quota of power that was in keeping with their representation."

Siles was referring to charges made by pro-government politicians against the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, who, they charge, "wants to succeed Siles in the presidency through a congressional coup."

The rupture between Siles Zuazo and Paz Zámora became definitive in August when the Bolivian president decided to appoint only three MIR members to his cabinet. This was rejected by the vice president, who announced that his party would withdraw from the government.

According to press sources the MIR wants Congress to replace Siles Zuazo with Jaime Paz Zamora because Siles is "unfit to govern."

The prestigious magazine CRITERIO has stated that in the last few days Paz Zamora has sought the support of former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer Suarez, leaders of the "Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement" (MNRH), and of the "Nationalist Democratic Action" (ADN), respectively.

In September 1982, the Bolivian Congress decided to approve the presidential ticket headed by Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora, who won the 1980 general elections since it was the only political alternative that would enable the restoration of a democratic regime. According to politicians from different trends, the Bolivian Congress can repeal this decision "and seek another political alternative that will be in keeping with the present situation the country is experiencing and the present political and social unrest."

In the last few weeks, union, business, and political sectors have resumed their attacks against the government in view of its indecision in confronting the prevailing economic crisis. The labor sector has warned the executive branch that it will adopt the proper decision to defend salaries if those economic corrective measures that are promoted by the IMF are implemented.

While business sectors requested that Siles Zuazo call a meeting to discuss the serious national situation, they also urged the president to leave behind an "anarchic democratic populism.:

ARMED FORCES DENY MAKING POLITICAL DEMANDS

PY141425 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] National Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo has emphatically rejected reports that the Armed Forces have reportedly conditioned their support to the government on the withdrawal of the Communist Party.

Cardenas Mallo added that the Armed Forces are aware of their real role in this democratic process and that they cannot impose conditions. He pointed out that since their return to their barracks, the Armed Forces are only involved in their specific military tasks.

MOACYR DALLA ELECTED FEDERAL SENATE PRESIDENT

PY120017 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Moacyr Dalla has been designated as the new president of the Federal Senate. Dalla, a senator for the Social Democratic Party [PDS], Espiritu Santo State, was elected this afternoon with 47 votes. He will replace Nilo Coelho, who died on Wednesday. Senator Lomanto Junior, PDS, Bahia State, was elected first vice president.

HELIO BELTRAO RESIGNS AS WELFARE MINISTER

PY120012 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Welfare and Social Security Minister Helio Beltrao has confirmed that he has tendered his resignation. Late this afternoon, Minister Beltrao called the press to officially report that he had submitted his resignation from the Welfare and Social Security and Debureaucratization Ministries. The minister released the letter to President Figueiredo making official his request to be relieved of his posts. He also explained the reasons for leaving the two ministries. [Recorded passage indistinct] Beltrao added that he will continue, as minister until Sunday, because tomorrow he will open in Camboriu, Santa Catarina State, the congress of the Association of Newspapers of the Interior.

Presidential Press Secretary Carlos Atila also reported this afternoon that President Figueiredo will respond tomorrow to the resignation request presented by Welfare and Social Security Minister Helio Beltrao.

Passarinho Named as Successor

PY141750 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] "I have accepted a great challenge," said former Senator Jarbas Passarinho yesterday upon learning of a presidential decree naming him minister of welfare and social security, replacing Helio Beltrao who yesterday asked Figueiredo to be relieved of his post. Yesterday afternoon the president met with Passarinho at the Torto Farm house. Before the meeting, former Senator Passarinho's wife asserted that he would accept the post only if he received promises that the 420 billion cruzeiros needed to eliminate the social security deficit be made available. Also yesterday, the Planning Ministry released an official note blaming the social security system's financial problems on the ministry's lack of attention to its structural problems in the last 12 months.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO PROMOTE HIS CANDIDACY

PY091211 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Andreazza has announced that he will resume his election campaign after Congress approves Decree 2065, which regulates the salary policy. In Andreazza's opinion, the decree is not ideal, but it is the best possible one, taking into account the extremely difficult economic and financial situation the country is experiencing.

The minister vehemently rejected the hypothesis of reestablishing direct elections in 1985 because it would be illogical and unintelligent to give up the PDS [Social Democratic Party] majority in the Electoral College.

LABOR MINISTER SCORES STRIKE, DEPARTS FOR JAPAN

PY111301 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpts] Labor Minister Murillo Macedo has criticized the stoppage carried out by workers of the vehicle assembly companies in the Sao Paulo ABC industrial sector.

Murillo Macedo stated that the salary readjustment of 80 percent of the national consumer price index [INPC] paid in October by the companies was provided for by Decree Law 2045, which was in force at that time. The labor minister added that the stoppage is illegal and that the companies may dismiss some employees.
Murillo Macedo regretted that this stoppage is taking place at the same time that the Congress has approved Decree Law 2065, thus allowing the signature of the Brazil-IMF agreement and the granting of foreign resources which the country requires. Yesterday evening Murillo Macedo left for Tokyo in response to an invitation of the Japanese Government. He will also go to New York, where he will hold two talks. He is scheduled to return to Brasilia on 22 November.

Strike Enters Fourth Day

PY112230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Nov (AFP) -- More than 50,000 metalworkers from three important Brazilian automobile industries with 105,000 workers today began their fourth day of a strike that was caused by salary problems. Workers from the Ford, Volkwagen, and Mercedes Benz plants demand the implementation of the law which provides for a 100-percent salary readjustment over the National Consumer Price Index [INPC] which has been in effect since 1 October, since the law that provided for an increase of only 80 percent over the INPC has been rejected by Congress. The stoppage in these three enterprises is complete, although the situation is absolutely calm.

The employers refuse to negotiate a new agreement individually with the workers and intend to hold joint negotiations through the National Association of Automotive Vehicle Manufacturers [ANFAVEA]. A spokesman for ANFAVEA this morning stated that no negotiations are possible while the strike continues. In this manner, the strike has been brought to a temporary stalemate, although the possibility of reaching a solution by Wednesday after the 15 November national holiday celebrations has not been discarded in circles close to the manufacturers.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO ALFONSIN'S INAUGURATION

PY120145 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 83 p 6

[Excerpt] Argentine Ambassador to Brazil Hugo Caminos has invited President Joao Figueiredo to attend the inauguration of Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin. The invitation was extended during a meeting Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro held Ambassador Caminos at the Itamaraty Palace yesterday afternoon. The Brazilian foreign minister explained that the attendance of a Brazilian president at the inaugurations of chiefs of government or chiefs of state of neighboring countries is not in line with tradition. In such cases, Brazil sends a state minister. The same protocol should be observed regarding the inauguration of Raul Alfonsin.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HOLD PLENUM, ISSUE STATEMENT

PY141559 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (EFE) -- At the end of the first national plenary meeting it has held in 10 years, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has insisted on requesting "that, through his resignation, the chief of state pave the way for a solution and that a constituent and legislative assembly be elected in a free, secret, and responsible election." At the plenum, which was held at a religious retreat, the PDC reaffirmed its endorsement of the opposition coalition Democratic Alliance [AD].

Nearly 90 delegates from all over the country stated their belief that the AD is today engaged in "a basically peaceful struggle which precludes extremism and which is based on the people's mobilization." In a public statement released at the end of the meeting, the PDC delegates expressed their support for and solidarity with the national PDC leaders and alluded to the need for a political change.

The PDC statement said: "The deep crisis which has brought the country to a standstill and which threatens it with disintegration made an in-depth political change urgent and mandatory. This change must include the clear, solemn decision to expedite the change of government and the restoration of democracy." The statement added that "to accomplish this essential objective in the country, it is necessary that, through his resignation, the chief of state pave the way for a solution and that a constituent and legislative assembly be elected in a free, secret, and responsible election." The statement also expressed the need "to request that the party and the AD promote all those actions necessary to put an end to this regime and to its nefarious economic policy."

The PDC also announced that it will soon propose to the country "a plan for socioeconomic, political, cultural, and institutional development, which would be instrumental in promoting a broad national accord, which is the only way to overcome the crisis."

The statement also alluded to the death of Sebastian Azevedo, a worker from Concepcion, who sprayed himself with gasoline and set himself on fire to protest the detention of his children by political police personnel. The PDC said that "the recent immolation of a worker as a tragic protest against the detention of two of his children once again raises the urgent need to put an end to a system which undermines human dignity, destroys the basic confidence required for peaceful coexistence, and forces the country into despair and violence."

The PDC meeting was chaired by Gabriel Valdes and was attended by Patricio Aylwin, Bernardo Leighton, Radomiro Tomic, Narciso Irureta, Andres Zaldivar, and Renan Fuentealba, among other leaders.

Havana Notes Meeting

PA142220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has reaffirmed its belief that only the resignation of Augusto Pinochet will make it possible for that country to return to democracy.

Following a meeting of its major leaders, the Chilean Christian Democrats issued a statement expressing the need for urgent political change as a means of overcoming the serious crisis that has paralyzed Chile. In order to do this, however, they consider it imperative that Pinochet resign his post and that both a constituent and a legislative assembly be chosen through free and secret elections.

PCCH ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF PREPARING SELF-COUP

PY112315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Today the proscribed Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] asserted that the military government of General Augusto Pinochet plans a self-coup through an operation labeled Andromeda and that the U.S. State Department is already aware of this.

In a clandestine communique received by international press agencies in Santiago, the PCCH said that the Andromeda operation is a self-coup masterminded by Pinochet and the National Intelligence Center (secret police), who are seeking the support of Army colonels to implement the operation, thus replacing the generals.

According to the communique, the existence of the plan "was revealed by Reagan's envoy E. Derwinski to some political circles in Santiago." Edward Derwinski, a State Department adviser, visited Santiago a week ago, holding meetings with representatives of the government and the opposition because of Washington's concern over the reestablishment of democracy in Chile after 10 years of military rule.

The communique was signed by editorial staff of the EL SIGLO, the underground publication that the communists have published and distributed since the military regime proscribed the party in October 1973.

This report coincides with the repeated charges made by officials accusing the PCCH of creating an environment of agitation, including attacks in which three military policemen, Carabineros, died in the last 7 months.

According to press reports attributed to security sources, the policemen and a neighborhood leader were murdered by the Zero Front, the armed branch of the PCCH. High-ranking police officials said that the way these attacks were carried out revealed that they were planned according to guerrilla methods used in Central America.

In addition to these charges a mysterious acrostic or coded message was published in a Santiago newspaper last Wednesday, a message which according to the government secretary general belongs to the PCCH. The message looked like an advertisement offering a house for rent, but by joining the first letters of each word it read: "Communist Party, to arms on 18." This is the what the Democratic Alliance, the Socialist bloc, and the Popular Democratic Movement -- covering the republican right and the Marxist left -- hope to gather in Santiago.

However, the PCCH communique rejected the government's accusations, claiming that the preparation for the self-coup includes escalating attacks and murders and blaming them on the communists.

AD YOUTH URGES MDP TO TAKE STAND ON RALLY

PY101620 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Members of the Democratic Alliance Youth have commented on the statements made by Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leaders, who had said that on Friday they will issue instructions to their rank and file to participate as an independent force at the rally called for 18 November. In the face of the latter's statements, a representative of the Republican Right and member of the Democratic Alliance Youth, (Javier Diaz), urged the MDP to take a stand.

[Begin (Diaz) recording] If the MDP upholds, insists, and aims at participating in the rally as a monolithic political force, then it is important that they do not go astray from the organizers. I would like the MDP to take a stand at this point as to whether it will adopt a democratic attitude which implies popular political participation. Because it is my understanding that if the organizers have called a rally to take place in a given manner, then there are no arguments, either political or moral ones, that can justify an attempt by other forces to change this rally into something different. I think that this kind of attitude, this attempt by political groups to seize -- as they claim they will -- the rally is a very serious matter. It is an illegitimate, politically unacceptable action which we, of course, do not intend to allow. [end recording]

ANNUAL JOURNALISTS CONGRESS CALLS FOR DEMOCRACY

PY141630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1614 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Chilean journalists holding their annual congress today asked for a quick return to democracy as a condition for the reestablishment of freedom of expression in the country. The Freedom of Expression Committee insisted that "the exercise of this right can only be possible in a fully democratic society, and thus reaffirms its decision to struggle for actions aimed at quickly achieving the reestablishment of democracy in Chile."

The journalists also agreed to make every effort to obtain the immediate annullment of the current constitutional and legal regulations which obstruct, restrict, and prevent the full exercise of freedom of expression and of human rights. The journalists put special emphasis on Temporary Article 24 of the Constitution, which grants special powers to the president, powers similar to those of a state of emergency, and to the new regulation known as the "Antiprotest Law."

During the preliminary meetings, the journalists called for unity, expressing the need to maintain the university education of all journalists.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS REPORTED -- From January through September 1983 foreign investments in Chile totaled $150,361,000, the Chilean Central Bank has reported. The sector that attracted the most foreign capital was industry, which totaled $88,678,000 or 59 percent, followed by mining, which totaled $32,340,000 or 21.5 percent. The utility sector attracted $26,369,000 or 17.5 percent, and the agriculture, transportation, and construction sectors combined attracted $2,974,000 or 2 percent. Approved investments originated in 25 countries and from an international agency. First place went to the Netherlands with just one project worth $60,112,000, followed by the U.S. with 12 projects worth $41,019,000. [Text] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 21 Oct 83 p 9 PY]

FARC PRESENTS NEW PEACE PROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT

PA141925 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- The pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, has presented a new proposal that may permit a sufficiently broad amnesty law, a democratic opening, and an effective cease-fire, through open and direct dialogue with the government.

The proposal was formulated by FARC and signed by Commanders Jorge and El Tio in the mountains of the southern province of El Caqueta. It was delivered to a group of newsmen invited to attend a guerrilla summit meeting, which included the correspondent of this radio station, Fernando Bahamon.

Commanders Jorge and El Tio reiterated that FARC is practically inactive while awaiting peace talks, and added that peace can only be achieved by guaranteeing the following three points: an effective cease-fire; the extension of broadening of the amnesty law to encompass the activities carried out from 28 November 1982, when President Betancur granted a sufficiently broad and generous amnesty law for those who had taken up arms; and the initiation of what FARC describes as the democratic opening leading to a number of social, economic, and political reforms in Colombia.

The FARC communique sent to the government through the newsmen explains that if the three points mentioned above are complied with, its affiliates will lay down their arms and become a peasant self-defense movement.

For the first time in 20 years of intense revolutionary fighting in Colombia, FARC permitted the presence of a group of newsmen in one of its camps, located somewhere in the dense jungle of El Caqueta. At the camp more than 300 heavily armed individuals offered a training exhibition for the reporters and invited them to tour a school, a hospital, and a huge camp provided with electricity. On this occasion the rebels recognized the efforts being made by President Betancur to achieve peace, but denounced the presence of persons determined to prevent at all cost the return of tranquillity to the country.

FARC COMMANDER NOTES MINISTERS' DIFFERING STANDS

PA142254 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The FARC's [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] 14th and 15th Fronts held a press conference for foreign reporters in the past few days in the Colombian jungle of the Caqueta Department. We will specifically hear from Commander Ivan in this exclusive report by Fernando Abon Molina, our correspondent in Florencia. In this report Commander Ivan replies to a National Defense Minister Fernando Landazabal Reyes statement that the Army will not agree to a truce and will not withdraw any troops from this part of the national territory or from the area of conflict.

Super Noticias [a newscast] obtained an exclusive report on this press conference and the reply to National Defense Minister Fernando Landazabal Reyes. Commander Ivan, from the FARC's 14th Front made the following statement for Super Noticias:

[Begin recording] Mr Vasquez Carrizosa [Colombian Peace Commission member] said that the government had to do something before these people returned to the mountains to tell their companeros the sad story of disillusionment.

In the case of Caqueta, we also have a serious charge made by the Association of Persons Amnestied in the South [Asociacion de Amnistiados del Sur] in which the murders of 10 or 12 members of that group who had taken advantage of the amnesty law are denounced. [end recording]

[Gomez] Yes, dear listeners, this is part of Commander Ivan's statement from our correspondent in Florencia. We will now hear more from Commander Ivan, member of the FAR's 14th Front, on another important issue.

[Begin recording -- in progress]... the debate on the mid Magdalena region and he who [words indistinct] this debate, Horacio Perez (Cabriles), a member of the Central Political Commission, mentioned to the defense minister that there should be a conciliatory formula to suspend the shooting, that the Armed Forces should take the first step to achieve peace in Colombia, that peace in Colombia has a price, but that to insist on war also has a price [words indistinct]. We are aware of Government Minister Alfonso Gomez Gomez' reply; he placed a positive value on the dialogue with the commandos and rebels in search of peace. However, we and the rest of the Colombians are surprised by the national defense minister's statement: We will not take [words indistinct] of the Armed Forces to the hideouts of the criminals [facinerosos] to dialogue. We want to say here to Mr Landazabal Reyes that he cannot confuse common criminals and thugs with freedom fighters and men who are fighting for a more just homeland for the Colombians.

What has become clear now, after this (?discussion) on the mid Magdalena region within the Chamber of Representatives, is the fact that Mr Landazabal Reyes must be unmasked as the No 1 enemy of peace in Colombia.

Therefore, companeros, we are facing conflicting criteria in the government's stand on peace. While one minister attaches importance to talks and contacts with the guerrilla forces, another minister rejects them completely. We believe that President Belisario Betancur must decide the course to be followed. In this context we understand why President Belisario Betancur, following this debate on the mid Magdalena region, decided to meet with top officials of M-19 [19 April Movement] in Madrid, Spain, in response to the country's need. But we must also say that Belisario Betancur must be more consistent in his efforts to secure peace; we often see him talking about peace, but at the same time he deploys his gallant new military brigades to the mid Magdalena region to stage counterinsurgency and antiguerrilla operations. [end recording]

[Gomez] These are some of Commander Ivan's statements at a press conference for foreign correspondents. Only Fernando Abon Molina of Super Noticias, our correspondent in Caqueta, was able to record these statements. Later, Commander Ivan, referring to the Communist Party, said that the FARC has nothing to do with political groups and that it is not the armed branch of the Communist Party. He also said that they will soon be marking the 30th anniversary of the FARC and that they agree with the truce proposed by some armed groups, including M-19 and the Peoples Liberation Army, EPL. He also requested a meeting with President Belisario Betancur and members of the Peace Commission anywhere in Colombia.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF SHINING PATH GROUP REPORTED

PA141610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota, 14 Nov (AFP) -- A guerrilla group bearing the same name as the Maoist Shining Path of Peru made its first appearance in Colombia on Sunday. In its first action, it kidnapped a wealthy miner in the northwestern part of the country, the police reported.

The new subversive group, composed of some 20 men who wore dark blue uniforms, bearing the initials S.L.P., and who carryed long-range arms, attacked the town of Puerto Claver.

The subversives destroyed the main offices of the telephone company, looted stores, and captured merchant Luis Carlos Gonzalez Hernandez in Oro. They took the merchant with them when they fled to the forests in the northeastern province of Antioquia.

The police reported that there were no clashes in Puerto Claver, a hamlet under the jurisdiction of the municipality of El Sagre, because the insurgents immobilized the few policemen there in a surprise attack.

This is the first time that a seditious group identifying itself as Shining Path [Sendero Luminoso] has appeared in Colombia. The possibility that the group may be a faction of the Peruvian Maoist Shining Path guerrillas has not been discarded. Meanwhile, Colombian military authorities said that 2 months ago they arrested an individual carrying Shining Path propaganda in the southeastern province of Cauca, near the Ecuador-Peru, border.

The Shining Path's presence, a military spokesman said, confirms that the Latin American guerrillas have advanced toward internationalization.

SUBVERSIVE 'ELP' GROUP SURFACES, ISSUES THREATS

PA132349 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Nov 83 p 3-A

[By Eduardo Garcia Martinez]

[Text] Cartagena, 7 Nov -- A strange new subversive organization has issued death threats against local judges, accusing them of inefficiency. The organization has issued a communique signed with the letters "ELP", saying that it will not agree to a dialogue with the government. It says that the so-called amnesty granted by the Betancur administration is a farce.

The judges reported the threats to the local attorney general's office. They expressed fear of reprisals during the upcoming November holidays. Attorney General Orley Zapata has asked for police protection to guarantee the physical safety of judges who will have to work during the holidays as ordered by national Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez.

ARMY REPORTS CLASHES WITH M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA121528 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Florencia -- The clandestine 19 April Movement, M-19, has suffered five more casualties in the past few hours in armed clashes between one of its columns and troops of the 12th Operations Command.

According to an official spokesman, clashes took place in a mountainous area of the (Carreno) region, south of Caqueta.

Three guerrillas were killed during yesterday's armed clashes, while five soldiers of the 12th Operations Command were wounded and were later taken to the military hospital in Bogota.

Colonel Ramon Niebles, commander of the 12th Operations Command, said that military patrols are still fighting with an M-19 guerrilla unit in the same area now.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS DEBT REFINANCING, NEW CREDIT

PAIZ1551 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The national government has formally asked the foreign creditor banks to grant it a new $500-million credit. This was announced by the country's monetary authorities yesterday upon returning from New York, where they met with the banks' negotiation committee.

Ecuador has also requested the refinancing of the 1984 debt for a total of $600 million. According to Monetary Board President Jose Antonio Correa, the next step in this refinancing process is a visit by the negotiation committee's economic evaluation subcommittee. The three bank economists who comprise this subcommittee will present a report on the country's economic situation and on the need for refinancing and for a new credit.

Correa indicated: We explained Ecuador's position on the refinancing. In addition, $500 million in new credits are now being requested. He added: We have not held any contacts with the IMF, even though an IMF representative participated in the meeting and addressed the negotiation committee. We are not requesting a new standby credit from the IMF. As for the finance minister, he said that the sessions with the negotiation committee began very positively. We found the bankers well disposed, and our presentations were very well received. Finally, the Central Bank manager said: We explained our position very clearly, indicating that the conditions for refinancing must be substantially different from those of 1983. Our position, he added, is that the expiration date should be longer, that the grace period should be much longer, and that the bank commissions and other expenses and interests should be lower.

INVITATIONS ISSUED TO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PA0921#6 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has reported that the heads of state of Argentina, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Peru, and the Dominican Republic, the countries which together form the Follow-Up and Enforcement Group of the Santo Domingo Agreement [Grupo de Seguimiento y Aplicacion del Compromiso de Santo Domingo], will be formally invited to attend the Latin American Economic Conference, which is to be held in Quito in January.

The decision to issue the invitations was taken following a proposal by President Oswaldo Hurtado, ECLA Secretary General Enrique Iglesias, and SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett during a meeting in Quito.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CREDIT -- From January to August the National Development Bank granted 8,256,000,000 sucres in credit. This represents an increase of 3,693,000,000 sucres over the same period in 1982. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 83 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The Foreign Ministry has confirmed the appointments of the new Ecuadorean ambassadors to the United States, the PRC, El Salvador, and Uruguay. Rafael Garcia Velasco, former foreign minister, and more recently ambassador to Canada, has been appointed ambassador to the United States. Juan Manuel Aguirre, previously ambassador to El Salvador, has been transferred to the PRC, while Jaime Sanchez has been appointed the new ambassador to El Salvador. The new ambassador to Uruguay is Hernan Cueva, previously ambassador to Panama. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 83 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOCAL, NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Unofficial Results in Lima

PY141445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0419 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Members of the various parties that form the United Left [IU] tonight celebrated their victory in the race for Lima mayor in a massive rally here.

In a speech to his supporters, the almost certain new Lima mayor, Alfonso Barrantes, who will assume his new position next January, said that the victory belongs to the Peruvian people. Barrantes greeted his rivals and stressed that he will continue to fight against their political, economic, and ideological programs.

According to the latest unofficial count, with 80 percent of the votes counted in Lima, the IU obtained 34.6 percent of the votes. The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], of the Democratic Left, is second with 28.3 percent; the conservative Popular Christian Party is next with 21.3 percent; and the government's party, Popular Action, follows with 12.3 percent.

At the national level the winner of the national municipal elections is APRA, while the government party suffered a considerable lack of voter support.

Abstention was also high, and in some areas it was calculated to have reached 50 percent.

Change in Political Trends Seen

PY150020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0843 GMT 14 Nov 83

[By Carlos Lareau]

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (EFE) -- After the municipal elections held throughout Peru yesterday, Lima began the day with a newly elected Marxist mayor, while the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], of a moderate leftist tendency, obtained the majority of the remaining mayoralties in the country.

Despite the violent threats of the terrorist group "Shining Path," the Peruvian people cast their votes to elect more than 1,500 mayors in the 157 provinces and 25 departments in which the country is divided.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry's government, elected by 45 percent of the Peruvian population in 1980 after 12 years of a military regime, was seriously defeated in the elections since it only obtained 13 percent of the votes in the capital and a similar result at the national level.

APRA was the unquestionable winner of the municipal elections. This party, which has been the opposition for half a century, appears to be a firm government candidate 2 years before the general elections, scheduled for 1985.

According to the latest returns released at dawn today, APRA obtained more than 35 percent of the votes and has obtained 61 percent of Peru's mayorships. Among them are Trujillo, APRA's traditional stronghold, and Arequipa, Peru's second city.

However, the Marxist coalition United Left [IU], which gathers several opposition parties of Marxist tendency, obtained the mayorship of Lima, a city with nearly 6 million inhabitants, receiving 34 percent of the votes. Alfonso Barrantes, who calls himself a "Mariateguista" -- a follower of the Peruvian Marxist thinker Jose Carlos Mariategui -- as of January will become the 678th mayor of the Peruvian capital, which was founded in 1535 by Francisco Pizarro.

According to preliminary returns, APRA candidate Alfredo Barnechea, strongly supported by his party and Alan Garcia, the charismatic secretary general of that party, was unable to defeat Barrantes, obtaining only 28.2 percent of the votes.

The defeat suffered by the government, whose candidate, Alfonso Grados, obtained only 13 percent of the votes in Lima, reveals the peoples' discontent, especially in the economic field. In addition to the government's defeat, the Popular Christian Party [PPC], which is the other important Peruvian rightist party, was also surpassed by the leftist opposition.

The Popular Action Party [AP] and the PPC -- which is represented by two ministers in the government cabinet -- together obtained approximately 30 percent of the votes at a national level, as opposed to more than 65 percent jointly obtained by the APRA and the IU.

All the Peruvian political parties are aware that yesterday's elections -- marked by an abstention of 30 percent of the population -- reveal a tendency and are now preparing to formulate their political strategies for the 1985 presidential elections. However, local observers and political analysts agree by pointing out the failure of the Maoist guerrillas' attempt to boycott the elections through violence, as well as marked changes in Peruvian political trends, that Sunday's elections voiced opposition to the terrorist threat as well as to the executive branch by massive voting for the social democratic APRA and the popular leftist United Left.

Belaunde Lauds Free Elections

PY141547 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde has reasserted the right of the people to freely elect their mayors.

[Begin Belaunde recording] Speaking on behalf of the Popular Action [AP] party, and for myself, this is the crowning achievement of our great civic crusade throughout Peru. We are now enjoying complete freedom to exercise all our rights.

Twenty years ago, in my inaugural address in 1963, I said the last shall be the first. I was referring to the need of doing away with the practice of usurpation of municipal posts that was prevailing at the time. Now, at the peak of my public career, I have the honor of assuring 3 more years of municipal government. [end recording]

TERRORISTS KILLED IN CLASHES WITH POLICE

PY121220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0129 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (EFE) -- The Ayacucho police reported today that at least 54 terrorists were killed in clashes with security forces in towns located in the Huancavelica and Ayacucho Departments.

Reports from Huancavelica note that over 50 members of the Maoist group "Shining Path" were killed in a series of clashes that took place during a police incursion in the subversive stronghold of Chacapunco. According to these reports, Chacapunco, which is located in a jungle area, had been declared a "liberated area" by the Shining Path members. This is where they planned and from where they launched their attacks against other towns. It was not reported if the police suffered any casualties. A report from Huancavelica gives details about an attack carried out by about 25 terrorists against a television station located in Sachapiti. The terrorists were repelled by Republican Guard officers, two of whom where wounded in the attack.

SHINING PATH KILLS TEACHERS IN AYACUCHO

PY061458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0021 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Peruvian Education Minister Patricio Ricketts reported today that members of the Maoist group "Shining Path" have assassinated a total of eight teachers in a town located in Ayacucho Department. In a statement made today at the end of a cabinet meeting, Ricketts noted that the teachers were dragged from their houses and that they were shot at the Cabana Main Square.

The Peruvian education minister said that the Shining Path terrorists shot the teachers because they "did not comply with the subversives' demands." Ricketts noted that the inhabitants of Cabana were threatened by the terrorists not to inform the authorities about the crime they were forced to witness. The education minister reported that the incident took place on 10 October, but that because of communication problems it was not reported until today.

SURPRISE POLICE PLAN TAKES SHINING PATH CENTER

PY121728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources reported today that 50 to 80 Shining Path terrorists have been killed in their own headquarters in the village of Chacapunco, Huancavelica Department, 522 km southeast of Lima, during a clash with antisubversion forces.

The military antisubversion operation, in which plainclothes police, the Civil Guard, and the Republican Guard participated, took the Shining Path training center at Chacapunco by surprise on a date that has not been disclosed. Approximately 100 terrorists were there and 50 to 80 of them were killed, while no casualties were reported among the police.

'UNDIPLOMATIC ATTITUDE' OF SWEDISH ENVOY NOTED

PY121655 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana has reported that the Swedish ambassador to Peru has not been declared persona non grata by the Peruvian Government. He added that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has handled this issue confidentially and unofficially. He said that the Foreign Ministry informed the Swedish Government about a certain undiplomatic attitude adopted by its ambassador in Lima.

In a press conference held at the end of the cabinet meeting, Schwalb added that the Peruvian Government had expressed its astonishment over a statement made by the Swedish ambassador, and suggested that the Swedish Government transfer its ambassador to another country since it seems that he dislikes Peru.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA!31628 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 9 Nov 83 p 13

[Speech by Porfirio Munoz Ledo, Mexico's permanent representative at the United Nations, to the UN General Assembly: no date given]

[Text] Mr President: The inclusion of the topic currently under discussion in this Assembly's agenda for today was a wise and timely decision. The current developments in Central America call for an unequivocal political definition on the part of the member states, and for responsible decisions by the organizations charged with the maintenance of international peace and security.

During the general debate, the great majority of the delegations referred to the Central American crisis with deep concern, advocating respect for the principles established in the Charter as well as a search for negotiated political solutions. The dramatic incidents of the last few days in the Caribbean make even more imperative the pacification effort that has been undetaken, and more urgent the appeal to all states to abstain from political interferences and military actions that might lead to a generalized confrontation.

The regional tensions have become highly dangerous. The number and intensity of armed incidents, border conflicts, terrorist and sabotage actions, cases dealing with arms traffic, and foreign threats that tend to radiate militarism and reduce the political space needed for negotiation are constantly increasing. The increasing number of maneuvers and demonstrations of force, the reactivation of warlike agreements, the establishment of military bases, and the multiplication of overt and covert actions intended to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government and to hinder the peace efforts are particularly alarming.

The international conscience is in a state of alert over the Central American situation; it is concerned over the consequences of the worsening of this situation for the security of all the world's peoples. It also repudiates the attempt to modify the balance of power through persistent foreign interference and the aspiration to unilaterally impose decisions that are the sole province of the soveriegn states. Concerning this, the Mexican president has said that nobody has the right to give any tutelage that goes against the peoples' will, violating the elemental norms of international law. "Everybody knows," he has indicated, "that imperial wars are an unbeatable recourse of the promoters of destruction who, on behalf of sterile designs, invoke the defense of imaginary geopolitical principles to usurp humankind's authentic security. We strongly reject these attitudes, which annihilate the legitimate aspirations of the peoples."

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said at this same forum that "three basic dimensions of international policy are present in the current Central American crisis: First, the search for new forms of organization that respond to each people's needs and aspirations; second, the struggle for a regional coexistence that responds to the legitimate interests of the countries, regardless of global strategic confrontations; and finally, the certainty that it is still possible to find room for a political solution to existing controversies as the sole alternative to the use of force."

He added that Central America suffers from the age-old conflict between those trying to maintain unaltered an obsolete order and those seeking to transform it. Resistance to change, he said, prolongs the crisis and makes it more acute, while making the ideological confrontation more grave.

Mexico has repeatedly said that peace in Central America can be achieved only through scrupulous respect for the self-determination of the peoples and the principle of non-intervention. We have insisted that the conflicts in the area should not be distorted by the East-West confrontation. The solution of the Central American crisis demands an end to all efforts at domination, as well as consistent action in the areas of political negotiation and economic and social progress. The Mexican Government has made continuous efforts to favor the respectful coexistence and development of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. We have incessantly advocated discarding the threat of the use of force, as well as respecting each country's right to choose the political and economic system that best suits its own interests, in accordance with the principles of pluralism and the self-determination of the peoples.

Central America's internal problems are closely related, but that cannot make us forget the identity of each country as well as that of its political institutions, or make us ignore the existence of the national revolutions and their profound causes. Mexico has stressed that the modification of the status quo in one or several countries should not endanger the regional coexistence or necessarily threaten the world balance of power. On the contrary, we should sponsor those conditions that will permit the autonomous evolution of each people without undue interferences. We should put an end to the cycle of foreign interventions that has destroyed Latin America and which, by reinforcing the encirclements of domination, has helped perpetuate the internal systems of oppression.

Encouraged by these cardinal principles of our foreign policy, and in line with its previous initiatives, Mexico this year joined its efforts with those of Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela to promote dialogue in Central America with the participation of the states which are directly involved and the support of the international community.

The presidents of the countries that comprise the Contadora Group issued in June the Declaration of Cancun, which established a fundamental framework for the process of negotiation by means of a set of commitments that would make it possible to guarantee a lasting peace. Last September, a Document of Objectives was approved and later ratified. This document identifies the essential points of concurrence in the proposals presented by the five Central American countries. It includes the commitment to initiate immediate negotiations in order to prepare agreements and to adopt the juridical instruments required to fulfill the objectives proposed.

It is evident that the solution to the conflicts requires a climate suitable to dialogue. So long as force continues to be utilized, destabilization is resorted to, and foreign intervention in its most overt forms is practiced, the political climate essential for peace efforts is unsuitable; thus Mexico's insistence that actions must be in line with the words and the commitments made. That is why the position adopted on this by the UN member states is of such importance and is so timely. Security Council Resolution 530 constituted valuable support for the pacification process. We hope that the General Assembly will confirm this trust and will strengthen the wall we are erecting against foreign aggression.

The decision made by this Assembly in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter can in no way be interpreted as an obstacle to the efforts made by the Contadora Group. On the contrary, it will reflect international awareness of the Central American issue and will thus represent significant encouragement for our work.

Central America is going through a crucial moment: Either progress is made in the area of negotiation or we yield to the irresponsible game of violence. The extremely delicate situation that the region is currently experiencing makes it advisable and even urgent for the assembly to issue a statement on the various aspects of the Central American conflict. The most recent developments in the Caribbean area make it necessary to reaffirm the right of all countries in the region to live in peace and to determine their own future, free of foreign interference or intervention, as well as the obligation to respect rigorously the sovereignty and independence of those countries.

Every aggression against the integrity of the regional states should be condemned, particularly that of Nicaragua, which is being attacked. Every state should abstain from continuing and initiating military maneuvers or actions designed to exert political pressures. They should also abstain from intervening in the armed conflict in El Salvador, and they should suspend military aid to all parties in order to support a negotiated solution to that country's internal conflict. It would be advisable to define and complement the mandate that the Security Council granted to the secretary general so that all the competent organizations can act in accordance with the duties that the Charter imposes on them and in accordance with the will of the international community. Nobody with any responsibility and the competence to participate should remain outside the peace effort.

Mr President, my delegation hopes that the United Nations will be able to maintain the validity of the principles that rule it through the determined political action of its member states. "Each blow of the ax on the trunk of the Central American family," President Miguel de la Madrid has said, "affects us all, and affects us even more when the policy of force is exercised against the rights of the peoples." Unless we react in time, the catastrophe in Central America will be inevitable, and the dangers for world peace will be more imminent than at any other moment in recent history.

SWEDEN'S SCHORRI CONDEMNS U.S. GRENADA ACTION

PA100130 Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 6

[By Lorenzo Martinez Vargas]

[Excerpts] Pierre Schorri, Sweden's deputy minister of foreign affairs, declared yesterday that both the attitude of the superpowers, who believe that they can intervene in any nation according to their own criteria and individual interests and the fact that Europe is saturated with missiles pose a serious danger to the world.

During an interview granted in the VIP lounge of the Mexico City Airport, the Swedish diplomat condemned the invasion of Grenada on the grounds that "no one has the right to invade another nation under any circumstances." He also noted that international law exists for the protection of the world's nations, particularly the weaker ones. He added that in the case of Grenada, the United States violated that country's rights. Later in the interview, the Swedish official said that during his 3-day tour of Mexico he will meet with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and with his under secretaries to agree on a date for an official visit by Swedith Prime Minister Olof Palme. Preparations will also be made for the next meeting of the Joint Swedish-Mexican Commission.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DOCUMENT ON GRENADA

FL141615 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Government of Belize has issued a statement on the recent events in Grenada. The statement reads:

1. The Government of Belize condemns the senseless killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and members of his Cabinet and Union leaders and mourns the loss of this Caricom leader and the suffering of the people of Grenada.

2. At the emergency meeting of Heads of Government of 12 Caricom countries last weekend in Trinidad and Tobago, it was agreed to follow the legal procedures to suspend Grenada from Caricom. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States for its part, decided to impose immediate trade and economic sanctions against Grenada.

3. On the question of military intervention four countries -- the Bahamas, Belize, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago -- opposed the call to invade Grenada.

4. Our Government remains fully committed to the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states, the non-use of force and respect for the right of self-determination.

PAPER LAUDS GOVERNMENT DECISION ON GRENADA

FL141625 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Invasion of Grenada"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that Belize has made the right decision in opposing the invasion of Grenada. It was not a matter of taking sides, it was a matter of doing the right thing for Belize and Grenada in keeping with our commitment to certain principles that we consider sacred. There is no doubt that the invasion had the effect of prolonging the fighting. More lives were lost, more suffering was brought upon the Grenadian people and the situation became more volatile. This is why the Belizean people support the Government's decision. Because it was fair and just.

The fact that there was rebellion in Grenada does not give the right to any country to invade, especially when it is clear that the invading forces were not invited by the Grenadians. There are rebellions and coups in the region quite often, there was one in Guatemala three months ago and no one invaded the country. The invasion of Grenada was an open and flagrant violation of the human rights of the Grenadian people, and it was contrary to the principles of non-intervention in the internal ffairs of other sates, the non-use of force and respect for the right to self-determination.

As we go to the press we learn that the great majority of countries of the region have condemned the move. Some are calling for the withdrawal of troops from the island. The question now is, what's going to happen in Grenada? What will be the effects of the invasion on other countries of the area? There is definitely a lot of uncertainty. There is no doubt that the situation was created by the bloody rebellion in Grenada, but it was made worse by the invasion.

COSTA RICA

MONGE EXPRESSES 'REGRET' AT VOLIO RESIGNATION

PA141536 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Fernando Volio's resignation from his post as foreign minister is irrevocable. The resignation was caused by acts of interference which prevented him from acting in what he believed to be the country's best interests. The press was officially notified of the decision after a meeting yesterday afternoon between President Luis Alberto Monge and Foreign Minister Volio.

The president, after thanking Foreign Minister Volio for his advice in the field of foreign affairs, and expressing regret at Volio's decision to resign the post, said that he will not bow to any pressure insofar as appointment of the new foreign minister is concerned. Volio will resign his post on 30 November. The appointment of his successor might be delayed until next year.

EL SALVADOR

POLICE RAID UNIVERSITY, ARREST SEVEN PEOPLE

PA130450 San Salvador DIARIO EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that the person in charge of the printing press of the Economics Faculty at El Salvador University, which was raided by national police members at noon yesterday, died in the Rosales Hospital in San Salvador as a result of head injuries sustained when he jumped from the third floor of the Cuscatlan Building. The building is located between 25th South Avenue and 4th West Street on the eastern side of Cuscatlan Square.

The man was identified by COPREFA as Agustin Najarro Gonzalez, 40. According to COPREFA spokesmen, when Gonzalez learned of the presence of the national police, he jumped from a window of room 308. It has been said that books and pamphlets, the self-styled GUAZAPA newspaper, and loose propaganda of the subversive organizations FPL [People's Liberation Forces] and RN [National Resistance] were printed in this building.

It has been reported that during the raid, which started shortly after 1100, six men and one woman were detained. Some said that they were faculty members, other that they were printing press personnel. COPREFA did not provide names because these people are being thoroughly investigated, it was explained. Their identities will be announced later, as well as a report on their activities. Printing equipment and an abundance of clandestine literature that had been printed there were found in the building. This material was seized and taken to COPREFA headquarters. COPREFA spokesmen also announced that the police found and seized proof of clandestine activity and spare parts for radio transmitters and receivers.

SAN SALVADOR UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL RELEASED

PA130048 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Ricardo Ernesto Calderon, secretary general of San Salvador University, was released yesterday at 1630 after 4 months of detention, university spokesmen said.

Calderon left for San Francisco this morning with his family, sources reported. It has also been reported that the university official's release was negotiated by a group of U.S. nationals from the Social Justice and Human Rights Commissions of the San Francisco Archdiocese. These U.S. citizens arrived in San Salvador on 1 November and had said that they would not leave the country without Calderon.

PRELATE DISCUSSES THREATS FROM RIGHT-WING GROUP

PA091915 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] During his Sunday homily, Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez said that the threats against him and Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas do not come from the government, but from those people who would like to establish a right-wing, totalitarian regime. Among other things, Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez said the following during his homily:

"In El Salvador, the attacks against the church do not really come from the government, but from an alleged clandestine group that has, since Monday, been publishing in various media threats against our archbishop, Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, and against the auxiliary bishop. It seems that the attacks come from people who would like to establish a totalitarian, rightist regime in our country."

"In general, the reaction to these threats has been one of amazement, indignation, and condemnation. There has also been a feeling of fear and unrest among people who see in the threats an announcement of a possible systematic campaign against the church in El Salvador."

"Personally, what impressed me most was not the threats -- although they come from the most feared clandestine group in the country -- but the wave of sympathy for and solidarity with us that they created. This sympathy and solidarity has been turned into fervent prayer."

"The time for an official response to the communique containing the accusations and threats against Msgr Rivera and myself has not arrived yet. We will respond in the next few days if we feel it is necessary."

ABDUCTED PERSONS ESCAPE FROM FMLN REBELS

PA130105 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Communique issued in San Salvador by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA; no date given]

[Text] Kidnapped persons have escaped from FMLN terrorist bands. Daniel Membreno Guzman escaped 2 days ago from the terrorists who had abducted him near San Luis de la Reina in San Miguel Department. He came to the National Guard barracks in Ciudad Barrios yesterday.

During the 31 October rebel attack in this city, FMLN rebels abducted many young men in an effort to compensate for the large number of casualties they have suffered in the past few months, according to Membreno.

In addition, Carlos Enrique Guzman Hernandez, a minor, reported to the National Guard barracks in San Miguel yesterday. He had been abducted by the rebels in Las Mesas canton and village, in the Sesori jurisdiction of San Miguel Department.

ARRESTED PILOT STILL IN JAIL IN MANAGUA

PAI02303 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Nov 83 pp 5, 41

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran permanent mission in Geneva has sharply criticized the unjustified arrest of Salvadoran pilot Carlos Rene Vaquerano Marin by Nicaraguan authorities. The charge was presented at the United Nation's European office, and was filed with international organizations headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and with the director of the Human Rights Center. The note was issued at the order of the Foreign Relations Ministry, according to the pilot's brother, Manuel Guillermo Vaquerano Marin.

The pilot was returning to El Salvador following a commercial flight to Costa Rica when the incident occurred. His light plane, bearing Salvadoran Registry No YS33C, belongs to the Alas Company. He was flying over Nicaraguan territory on a private flight. During the course of his flight over Nicaragua, at about 1900 on 18 September, he was forced to land at Sandino Airport in Managua due to bad weather. He has been under arrest since then. The plane is also being held. According to international aviation laws cited by the pilot's brother, a landing forced by bad weather cannot be refused. This flight was not a violation of Nicaraguan airspace; therefore, the arrest of Vaquerano Marin is illegal.

FARABUNDO MARTI AIRS COMMUNIQUE OF FMLN FRONT

PAI41854 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the political-military directorate of the FMLN's Apolinario Serrano Front to the people of Chalatenango; date indistinct, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] The political-military directorate of the Apolinario Serrano Front of the FMLN in Chalatenango reports to the people.

1. It has been, and continues to be, the policy of our front to respect the property and lives of the population, including those people who have relatives in the Armed Forces of the enemy and those who served in the paramilitary organizations of the enemy, but who have admitted their mistakes and have come to understand that they should not wield weapons against the people, but that all the people must wield their arms against the enemy, that is, against imperialism and its puppets.

2. In the application of this policy, our front has allowed those people who have relatives in the enemy's ranks or who formerly were a part of the enemy's ranks to continue living in the areas under the control of the revolutionaries. These persons have not been molested by any militant or fighter of the FMLN forces.

3. Reasserting our concern for the people and their feelings, our front has decided that those people who have relatives in the enemy ranks can be visited by those relatives provided these people do not engage in any activity harmful to the population or the revolution.

4. However, trying to take advantage of our policy of respect for the population's feelings and property, and the lives of the people, the enemy tries to create a secret network of collaborators in our controlled areas by relying on elements who have not sincerely repented of their crimes, but wish to utilize the revolution's generosity to continue slyly harassing, threatening, and blackmailing the population in order to carry out their misdeeds with impunity. [passage indistinct]

In view of the many charges the population has sent us regarding the activities of these people, our front has tried to locate them in order to talk to them. We have tried to make them see that their activities are wrong and constitute treason against [passage indistinct]. Another criminal action was perpetrated on 2 November, when these individuals hurled a grenade at a vehicle travelling between the villages of [word indistinct] and El Carrizal, killing and wounding civilian residents.

7. The enemy has tried to attribute this crime to the revolutionary forces, in an attempt to justify the crimes and savage acts it commits every day against the people, and to discredit the FMLN. This blatant lie will surely be rejected by our people, because they have seen with their own eyes the straightforward conducts of their revolutionary vanguard, the FMLN.

8. In view of these facts, our front will proceed to apply drastic measures against all those individuals who, in return for revolutionary generosity, repay their people with treason. We call on the people to not allow themselves to be deceived by the enemies' lies, and to remain alert and pass on all information about these enemies in disguise and any kind of enemy activity in order to effectively put a stop to these actions.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Political-Military Directorate of the FMLN's Apolinario Serrano Front in Chalatenango

[Dated] [Words indistinct] 1983

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Civilian Deaths Charged to Army

PA092006 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The excellent orientation that the soldiers of the puppet Army get from the 80 Yankee advisers calls for the mass murder of our people. The 80 professional criminals, the advisers sent by Ronad Reagan, have recommended that the defeated puppet troops retaliate by attacking the defenseless civilian population, killing children, women, and elderly people, and destroying their property.

On 4 November, the coward and supercriminal Colonel Domingo Monterrosa ordered the arrest of 142 people, all of them peasants from Copapayo and other jurisdictions north of Cinquera, Cuscatlan Department.

After being defeated by our revolutionary forces, the cowardly troops of the Atlacatl Battalion, commanded by Domingo Monterrosa, killed the 142 peasants they had captured in the San Nicolas canton. Two days before this cowardly massacre, criminal Domingo Monterrosa [words indistinct] to shell the Santa Cruz canton and San Luis del Carmen in the Department of Chalatenango. In this manner, Domingo Monterrosa killed 35 more civilians.

On 6 November the defeated puppet troops burned more than 20 houses belonging to resident of (Yia) de Tenancingo, who had abandoned their homes after the fatal 25 September air bombing that indiscriminately massacred the civilian population in this town.

These cowardly murders, ordered by Vides Casanova, Rafael Bustillo, Domingo Monterrosa, and others, were carried out as an act of vengeance by the troops of the puppet Army after they had been defeated by FMLN forces over the past few weeks in the Departments of Cuscataln and Cabanas.

Vides Casanova and his criminal buddies in the fascist high command are brutally attacking defenseless civilians after suffering defeats on the battlefield and after unsuccessful attempts to free Captain [name indistinct] Alfaro and recover the 120-mm mortar now in our hands. We emphatically urge national and international organizations [words indistinct] human rights, especially the International Red Cross Committee, to investigate these murders carried out by Vides Casanova's defeated troops.

Havana on Murder Victims

FL102040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The reactionary forces have created more victims in El Salvador, where only 5 days ago about 200 persons were murdered by death squads and regular troops. Salvadoran judicial authorities yesterday confirmed that nine additional bodies had been found near Zaragoza, Libertad Department, with obvious signs of having been tortured and strangled. Among the victims were two pregnant women whose bodies were placed in sacks and then thrown into a ravine in an area located 20 km south of San Salvador. The methods used to perpetrate these murders coincide with those used by the death squads. They were kidnapped by a group of armed men on Monday at a cooperative farm located near the town of Rosario. According to the mother of one of the victims, several of the armed men wore military uniforms.

Casualties Reported in San Vicente

PA122331 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] This is a follow-up to our previous report of some moments ago from San Vicente on the attack being carried out by rebel groups since 2250 last night in San Lorenzo. Preliminary information indicates that two soldiers are dead and four others have been wounded, including three enlisted men and a National Guard trainee. At this moment their identities remain unknown. It has also been reported that the clashes ended at 0630, and that the combat area is being combed by the military.

San Lorenzo village, 14 km north of San Vicente, has not been affected. Relatives of those villagers may be at ease because we have been told the action took place on the outskirts of the village.

Here is another last-minute report from San Lorenzo regarding the attack carried out by some 400 well-armed men. No exact casualty figures by the attacking force have been reported. The dead soldiers were Pedro Arnoldo Orellana Pineda and Juan Segundo Constanza Climaco. The names of the three wounded were not given for military reasons. The bodies were taken to the Santa Gertrudis Hospital mortuary by an FAS [Salvadoran Air Force] helicopter for identification, official sources said. The soldiers died fighting north of the village, near the house of the Ponce family, and toward the east, near the street leading to Los Chorros. According to reports, the rebels fled in the direction of Cerros de San Pedro, (Los Ayalitas), and (La Haciendita), in the jurisdiction of San Esteban Catarina.

Later the Armed Forces combed the combat area and found many bloody tracks and knapsacks containing M-16 ammunition. They also found TG-3 ammunition clips, olive-green caps, blood-stained hats, red bandanas with the initials FMLN, an M-60 ammunition belt, and subversive propaganda.

Massacre in Cabanas Alleged

PA131805 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] The dictatorship has committed a new massacre in Cabanas Department. Approximately 118 people were killed at the direct order of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa and his Atlacatl Battalion. Atlacatl forces killed 118 noncombatant civilians who were captured in Copapayo. The mass murder committed by the Atlacatl troops led by Monterrosa was carried out on 3 November. Most of the victims were women, children, and old people.

According to a report, 150 residents of the region were captured on 3 November and on direct orders from Monterrosa were taken from Copapoya to San Nicolas, Cinquera jurisdiction. So far, we have counted 118 murdered people, most of whom were women, children, and old people. It was reported that other people captured under Monterrosa's orders were taken to Suchitoto. It has been said that only two children escaped the massacre ordered by Monterrosa.

Report of 15 Army Casualties

PA140314 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 14 Nov

[Text] In San Lorenzo we inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy and seized 3 M-16 rifles. At 2300 on 11 November, we began a siege of the positions held by the (Tehohuacan) Battalion and the National Guard in this village of San Vicente Department. According to a war bulletin sent by Commanders Rogelio Martinez, Danilo Turcios, and Miguel Mendoza, the revolutionary units of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment suprised the enemy, disabled their defenses, and forced them to congregate in the village center. These clashes lasted into 12 November. Our forces retreated at dawn in an orderly manner. We suffered no casualties and recovered three M-16 rifles, ammunition, and other war materiel.

Further on Cabanas Massacre

PA141544 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] We now have a report from San Nicolas, site of the [Cabanas] massacre. As we have already reported, in the wake of the enemy operation in Tejutepeque, dictatorship forces comprised of members of the Atlacatl Battalion and the 1st Infantry Brigade, Cazadores troops, and National Guards carried out an operation near Tejutepeque. Radio Venceremos reports that the Atlacatl Battalion massacred 123 persons in Copapayo canton. We also report that 60 civilians have been captured by the Atlacatl Battalion; their whereabouts are thus far unknown. The massacre took place last 3 November, when townsmen from Copapayo canton were arrested by Atlacatl Battalion troops and transferred to San Nicolas and Las Penitas, where they were murdered in cold blood at the order of, and by, the troops of Domingo Monterrosa.

Red Cross Investigation Urged

PA142120 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Attention, attention, Salvadoran people, church, local, and foreign humanitarian organizations: We are vigorously protesting the brutal massacre carried out on 4 November by battalions trained by U.S. advisors.

Attention, attention, Salvadoran people: Approximately 200 women, children, and elderly and sick people who were noncombatants were unscrupulously massacred at the direct orders of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the Atlacatl Battalion, and Major Luis Mariano Turcios, commander of the Airborne Battalion.

These 200 townspeople from La Escopeta, San Nicolas, and Copapayo were first captured by the regime's soldiers, and then gathered and machinegunned with two U.S.-made M-60 machineguns at the direct order of the criminals Monterrosa and Turcios. [passage indistinct] were hit by bullets when they tried to cross Zuchitlan; their bodies remained at the bottom and were not recovered.

According to other reports from Cabanas Department, a group of approximately 60 peasants, including women, elderly people, and children, was captured and subsequently taken to Suchitoto. Their whereabouts are still unknown.

Attention, attention: The International Red Cross Committee already knows about our call. It was asked to investigate the horrible massacre of more than 200 peasants on the banks of Lake Zuchitlan.

The [word indistinct] Armed Forces Press Committee has said that the denunciation of this mass re is false in order to prevent the appropriate humanitarian organizations from conducting investigations to [words indistinct].

We are issuing a firm call to all humanitarian organizations and to defenders of human rights to go to San Nicolas, Copapayo, and La Escopeta, as well as to the banks of Lake Zuchitlan, so that they can confirm the brutal policy of genocide carried out by Vides Casanova's Army and his gang of criminals.

We are issuing a serious call to the International Red Cross Committee to go to the place where the blood of dozens of children, women, mothers, elderly, and sick persons was shed. They were captured and massacred with U.S.-made weapons.

The gentlemen of the International Red Cross Committee are very diligent when it comes to cases of soldiers of the puppet Army who are released by our FMLN. We are issuing a call to the members of the International Red Cross Committee to go to the site of the incidents and fulfill their duty of being impartial. We will provide the facilities for the investigation of this crime carried out by the Armed Forces.

ATTACK BY HONDURAN ARMED FORCES ALLEGED

Havana Notes Report

FL111620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1517 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the organ of the FMLN, has reported that Honduran Armed Forces recently attacked the border settlement of (Piedra Agria) and caused the death of a Salvadoran peasant. The station added that the aggression occurred on Saturday and included artillery fire, but that so far the exact number of civilian victims is unknown.

The information confirms reports by the general command of the FMLN in that Honduras and Guatemala have concentrated troops in border areas in order to carry out a military intervention. According to the reports, the mobilization of troops was requested by the Salvadoran regime with the support of the U.S. Government.

Mobilization Requested by Regime

PA112159 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the voice of the FMLN, has reported that Honduran Army troops attacked the Salvadoran border town of (Tierra Arida). The earliest information on this attack indicates that one peasant was killed. The source added that this operation was conducted with artillery support, and that the exact number of victims among the civilian population is not known. The report confirms FMLN charges that Honduras and Guatemala have amassed troops along the Salvadoran border with the intention of launching an invasion.

According to a document issued by the guerrilla organization, the mobilization of troops was requested by the U.S.-supported Salvadoran regime. Radio Venceremos charged that the dictatorship's Air Force has bombed several villages and caused many deaths in the past few days.

The Salvadoran dictatorship's Armed Forces have deployed the Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso Battalions to the eastern part of the country. Those two battalions received counter-insurgency training in the United States. According to military sources, the rebels staged an ambush 24 hours after the government operation was begun. The action took place on (Los Pirineos) Hill, in Usulutan Department, and the guerrillas inflicted seven casualties on the enemy.

Farabundo Marti Condemns Threat

PA142013 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Attention! Attention, all our people! We are calling the attention of the peoples of Central America and the world to the following:

Elite battalions of the Honduran Army -- we repeat: elite Honduran battalions trained and led by U.S. advisers -- have received orders to occupy combat positions on the border with our country, north of San Miguel Department. At a time when Latin American countries are preparing to hold the OAS General Assembly, Roberto Suazo Cordova's puppet government is threatening our homeland by carrying out imperialist aggressive plans.

The ominous plans of Reagan's puppet CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] contemplate the immediate deployment of elite Honduran infantry troops and heavy artillery units to the areas known as Palacios Hill and Las Trancas in Intibuca Department. From these high points, they are planning to bomb such Salvadoran towns as Nuevo Eden de San Juan, Tierra Agria, Caldera, and other border villages and cantons in San Miguel Department. The inhabitants of the border area between El Salvador and Honduras have also been threatened by Honduran troops in an attempt to force them to leave their homes.

Attention! We are reporting to our people, the Honduran people, and the other brothers in Central America, Latin America, and the world the aggression against our homeland which the Reagan government has begun with the complicity of the puppet regime of Suazo Cordova and General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. [passage indistinct]

We urged the international community and the progressive and democratic forces of the world to remain alert in view of the new aggressive maneuvers of the Honduran Army against our sovereignty. We warn the Honduran Government that it is taking very dangerous steps, because our FMLN will not permit our land to be trampled upon by interventionist forces, and it will know how to give a vigorous response if our territory is attacked.

In denouncing the imminent implementation of an aggressive plan by Honduran troops against our country, we are urging all our people to continue their accelerated preparation to face the imperialist aggression. We also call for increased repudiation and denunciation of these new deeds, which are nothing but a mockery of our people's desire for peace and independence, through a plan of aggression on the part of Reagan and his advisers.

In the face of aggression, our people are organizing and fighting. We repudiate the aggressive CONDECA plans against our people. Yankees, out of Grenada and Central America!

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA122032 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 3-9 Nov 83 p 5

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Excerpts] While Nicaragua has charged that it faces a possible invasion of its territory, in circumstances similar to the invasion of Grenada, the Guatemalan foreign minister has insisted that there is no similarity between the incidents that took place on the small Caribbean island and those currently being experienced in Central America. Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran did, however, describe the situation in Central America as "grave, delicate, and dangerous," but he reiterated that it is "very different" from the incidents that took place in Grenada.

The events in Grenada created serious problems for Guatemala, provoked by "hasty" statements made by Deputy Foreign Minister Colonel Carlos Moreira, who expressed Guatemala's support for the invasion of Grenada by the United States and various Caribbean countries. The news went around the world in no time, making Guatemala the first country not directly involved in the conflict to express support for the belligerent action.

The foreign minister, who on the day of the invasion was returning from a trip to several Contadora Group countries, hurriedly denied the news, and explained that Guatemala "does not promote that type of action." The foreign minister clearly pointed out that Guatemala had received expressions of support, but at no time were they expressed publicly. Guatemala, therefore, assumed a more democratic stance in its statements, and limited itself to saying that the country maintains an attitude of understanding toward the situation being experienced in the Caribbean.

Andrade said that "the circumstances that prevailed in the Caribbean are very common to that region." He also pointed out that the area's problems are primarily the result of socioeconomic factors, and not merely the result of security problems, as has been maintained on several occasions."

Andrade believes that were it not for the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace, conditions in the area would have deteriorated and control of the situation would have been lost. The ministers rejected the idea that 11 months of peace efforts on the part of the Contadora Group had not yielded positive results. He added: "Contadora has, during that period of time, maintained stability in the area."

Andrade asserted: "We believe that we have made positive strides in the negotiations process." However, in reality, the situation has deteriorated, rather than improved. In the past few days, the Sandinist government has expressed its fear of an invasion of its territory.

The foreign minister denied that the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, is opposed to the Contadora group. He described CONDECA as a technical organization specializing in defense matters. The Guatemalan foreign minister believes that the word reactivation caused misunderstanding and confusion. He compared the existence of CONDECA to other regional organizations such as the Warsaw Pact or NATO.

Andrade confirmed the meeting of "officers" of the Armies of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala in Tegucigalpa on 23 October. Guatemalan diplomatic sources also confirmed that the meeting among leaders of these three countries, convoked by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, was not held because Guatemala refused to attend. "Guatemala feels it is not right to held a meeting of that nature right now," sources which asked not to be identified noted.

Although contacts among the three countries of the so-called northern triangle continue at the political and military level, the Guatemalan foreign minister accused the Sandinists of being completely wrong in portraying these as CONDECA meetings, "because they are not."

Central America, the foreign minister said, needs overall economic support from highly developed countries. However, it must be economic aid "without conditions," he stressed. He added that the region must be helped "as a whole" and said that the area's trade will continue. He also referred to certain problems, citing the debt of more than $150 million which Nicaragua owes Guatemala.

Although the Central American countries need this aid the Guatemalan foreign minister told LA NACION INTERNACIONAL that Guatemala did not present a specific request for economic or military aid to the U.S. Bipartisan Commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Andrade said that Guatemala took advantage of the commission's visit to explain the country's very grave economic and social problems.

Asked about efforts on the part of his government to get the United States to resume its military assistance, Andrade said that basically Guatemala needs economic help.

According to Andrade, the guerrilla situation in Guatemala is under control, but he admitted that there are still isolated incidents. Since the government takeover by General Oscar Mejia Victores on 8 August, political violence has increased in Guatemala, and clashes between the Army and the guerrillas are frequent. The refugee problem was also mentioned by the foreign minister, who said that there are guerrillas in some of the camps in Mexican territory.

The Guatemalan foreign minister concluded the interview by discussing another issue which has created problems for Guatemala: the resumption of diplomatic relations with Spain. Although he did not give any details, he said that this new government is willing, within the preservation of the country's dignity, to do everything possible to resume relations with Spain.

Diplomatic ties between Spain and Guatemala were severed after the attack on and subsequent burning of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City on 31 January 1983 in an action carried out by Guatemalan security forces. This incident resulted in the death of more than 37 people, including former Vice President Eduardo Caceres, Embassy Secretary Jaime Ruiz del Arbol, and about 30 peasants who had peacefully occupied the building.

ORGANIZED POPULAR FRONT REPORTS KIDNAPPINGS

PA141810 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The secretary general of the Political Committee of the Organized Popular Front [Frente Popular Organizado], Rony Villavicencio, has reported the disappearance of four members of the organization in the municipality of Palin, Escuintla.

According to the information, the missing persons include the following: Ricardo Colvito Conzalez, who was kidnapped in front of El Salto farm by persons riding in a panel truck displaying the words Huevos Real on one side; he tried to escape when intercepted, but was hit in the leg by machinegun fire; and Juan Geronimo Chacon Tuche, who was forced into a beige-colored automobile occupied by unknown persons.

Also reported kidnapped were Hilario Ragual Santos and Humberto Ragual Ixpec, who were forced from their homes while they were resting. These last two individuals are members of the civilian self-defense patrols, one as head of a platoon and the other as a member.

BOMB DISCOVERED, DEACTIVATED AT INTERFAIR

PA100444 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Terrorist groups today attempted to make the 1983 International Fair, INTERFAIR, another target of their actions. Shortly before noon, members of the security corps discovered and defused a powerful bomb planted by terrorists in area number nine of the industrial park, where INTERFAIR is taking place. Demolition experts from the security forces were called, and they managed to deactivate the device in less than half an hour, a few minuts before it was set to go off, as was determined by a later examination of the timer. The bomb included an explosive charge, a battery, a clock, and a detonator, all placed inside a white plastic ice-cream container. Demolition experts noted that, had the device exploded, it would have touched off a large fire because of its componenets, causing considerable damage and injury.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS AMNESTY LAW 60 DAYS

PA131844 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Last night at the closing session of the 1983 convention of the Managers Association of Guatemala, held at the Camino Real Hotel, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran announced that the government of General Mejia Victores has decided to extend the amnesty law for 60 more days. The foreign minister made his statement to the managers regarding the political process for the return to constitutionality promoted by the government. His statement was applauded by the more than 1,500 managers attending the convention's final session.

NO TROOPS TO BE SENT ABROAD FOR TRAINING

PA101342 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Colonel Francisco Edgar Djalma Dominguez, chief of public relations for the Army, yesterday said that no soldiers will be sent to Honduras. The Guatemalan Army has its own training schools for every level. Therefore, the Armed Forces High Command has not considered sending troops to any foreign country for training, he said.

The Kaibiles School, unique in its field, has yielded satisfactory results. Good soldiers are trained there, specialized in jungle survival. After concluding their courses together with young officers of different ranks, they are sent to other military bases to demonstrate their qualities as true soldiers.

We have a parachutists school which is one of the best in the Pacific, even at the officers' level. The Military Training Center, CEM [Centro de Estudios Militares], is also working in a very professional manner. The same can be said about the Aviation School, which graduates capable pilots to join the ranks of our Air Force.

In conclusion, Colonel Djalma Dominguez said that the rumors regarding training abroad originated outside of Guatemala. For the time being, we have a military school for every level, and they fulfill their missions. Therefore, I do not think we have to go anywhere else.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MARINES

PA101900 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Armed Forces; date and place not given]

[Text] More than 1,800 Marines and sailors belonging to the 28th U.S. Navy Amphibious Unit are scheduled to leave Morehead, North Carolina, on 10 November aboard U.S. Navy ships. Their destination is Honduras, Central America, where they will participate in the "Big Pine II" joint maneuvers. The commander of the 28th Amphibious Unit is Colonel R.W. Austin. The ground combat forces will be composed of the 1st Battalion of the 6th Marine Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T.D. Stouffer. The air combat forces belong to the 264th Marine Helicopter Squadron, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W.A. Beebe.

Logistical support will be supplied by the support service groups of the 28th U.S. Navy Amphibious Unit, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R.A. List. The Marines of the 28th U.S. Navy Amphibious Unit are scheduled to return to Camp Lejeune in December, following the completion of the maneuvers.

Havana Notes Deployment

PA110434 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] It has been reported in Tegucigalpa that nearly 1,800 U.S. Marines will leave North Carolina tomorrow en route to the Atlantic coast of Honduras, where they will participate in joint military maneuvers with troops of the Honduran Army. The informatior also reveals that with the arrival of this new group of Marines, there will be a total of 4,500 U.S. soldiers in that Central American country. U.S. military sources in Honduras have claimed that this latest Marines contingent will arrive in Puerto Castilla on Tuesday. Puerto Castilla, a military base built by the United States in Honduras, is a reflection of aggressive intentions toward El Salvador and Nicaragua.

DNU CAUTIONS AGAINST IMPERIALIST ADVENTURES

PA091957 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Honduras -- Honduran revolutionary organizations have warned of the need to be on the alert to the serious danger of new adventurous and criminal actions by imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean. The Honduran revolutionaries condemned the U.S. occupation of Grenada and stressed that, if the United States intervened in Central America, it would find our peoples united, ready to fight, and determined to make it bite the dust of defeat.

The document was issued by the National Unity Directorate, DNU, which is made up of the Revolutionary People's Front, FPR, the communist organizations Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras, PRTCH, and Communist Party of Honduras, PCH, the Cinchoneros Peoples Liberation Movement, and the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, FMLH.

NICARAGUA

PROTESTS ON HONDURAN BORDER INCIDENTS REPORTED

Text of Protest Notes

PA111558 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga has sent notes of protest and explanation to Honduran Foreign Minister Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica in the face of new acts of aggressions against Nicaragua. The following is the text of the notes:

Managua, 10 November 1983

Mr Foreign Minister:

I address Your Excellency to denounce the new acts of aggression against Nicaragua, which I will now list:

Yesterday, 9 November, at 0840, an undetermined number of Somozist mercenaries attacked the Nicaraguan border post of (El Pum) from Honduran territory. During the attack, the mercenaries used mortar and heavy artillery fire, as a result of which 6 Nicaraguans, members of our army, were killed, 1 injured, and 10 beaten.

Later, between 1700 and 1830, the same group of Somozist mercenaries also attacked the border post at Wasla, located 24 km northeast of Waspam, using mortars and heavy artillery. As a result of this criminal action, four Nicaraguans were injured.

These cowardly acts of aggression, carried out with impunity from Honduran territory, using weapons that can hardly go unnoticed by the Honduran authorities, add new evidence of the complicity and participation of both the Honduran Government and the Armed Forces in these actions, which are part of the U.S. Government's undeclared war against Nicaragua.

In formally and energetically protesting the incidents described above, the Nicaraguan Government again insists on the urgent need for both the Honduran Government and the Armed Forces to abandon this irresponsible policy and, based on respect for the fundamental principles that should rule relations among states, to join sincerely in the efforts currently underway to achieve the reestablishment of both peace and security in Central America.

I take adantage of this opportunity to reiterate my respect to Your Excellency.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister

Mr Foreign Minister:

I address Your Excellency with reference to your note No 555 BA, dated 9 November 1983, alluding to an alleged attack on the village of La Guaruma, Choluteca, launched by the Sandinist People's Army on 4 November. After conducting the necessary investigation, it has been determined that the attack you mentioned never took place, either on or in this or any other date or place. Nicaragua is deeply concerned about the fact that the Honduran Government has been charging fictitious attacks on Honduran territory and towns by Nicaraguan forces, because we know, and have repeatedly charged, that there are plans to carry out attacks on Honduran civilian and economic objectives. These attacks would be blamed on Nicaragua, and would serve as a pretext to wage an open war against my country.

In rejecting everything that was stated in Your Excellency's note, Nicaragua reiterates that only through respect for the inalienable rights of peoples can stable and lasting peace be achieved.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate my highest consideration to Your Excellency.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister

Protest Announced

PA122257 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has presented a new protest note to the Honduran Government for an attack launched yesterday by counterrevolutionary forces and Honduran soldiers against a border post in northern Nicaragua. The letter, which was distributed today and sent to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, charges that the attack was launched from Honduran territory against the Nicaraguan border post of Murupuchi, Nueva Segovia Department, 220 km northwest of Managua.

The note states that the attack lasted 1 and 1/2 hours and was carried out by combined forces of the Honduran Army and Somozist mercenaries, using 71-mm cannons, 81-mm mortars, 50 cal machineguns, and various types of rifles. This incident demonstrates once again the complicity and alliance existing between the Somozist mercenaries and the Honduran Armed Forces in their mutual objective of provoking an open war against Nicaragua, the note adds.

The official communique reminds the Tegucigalpa government that peace and trust among our countries can only be based on respect for the fundamental principles of international law. It adds that this will for peace led Managua to present one last proposal to the Honduran Government within the framework of the Contadora Group, and that the Nicaraguan Government is still awaiting an official reply.

Honduran Protest Rejected

PA142258 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has strictly denied reports of an alleged attack on the customs post of Cifuentes in Honduras by members of the Sandinist People's Army. The statement is a reply to a document sent by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who issued a protest note on 11 November. However, combined forces of the Honduran Army and Somozist mercenaries attacked the bordering Nicaraguan bridge in Murupuchi, Nueva Segovia Department, the same day from Honduran territory. They used 71 mm cannons, 81-mm mortars, 50-cal machineguns, and assorted other weapons.

A note sent by our Foreign Ministry to the Honduran Government points out that the alleged attacks are merely part of a scheme to support CIA plans to attack targets within Honduran territory and to blame Nicaragua. This would provide a pretext for a Yankee invasion of our country.

HAVANA NOTES PROTESTS TO HONDURAS OVER INCIDENTS

Attacks on Border Posts

FL111558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua has issued a strong protest to the Government of Honduras concerning attacks on two border posts by former Somozist guards with the apparent complicity of the Honduras Army. As a result of those attacks from Honduran territory, 6 members of the Sandinist People's Army were killed, 5 were wounded, and 10 were slightly injured.

Meanwhile, the situation of the Nicaraguan fishing boat "(Pesca Nica 5)", which was attacked and burned by two Honduran Coast Guard vessels on 6 November, remain unknown. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has stated that the crew members are presumed to have been kidnapped and has charged the Honduran Government with responsibility for any physical or moral harm these citizens might achieve.

Third Attack Protested

PA131952 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Combined forces of former Somozist guardsmen and Honduran soldiers have attacked the border post at Murupuchi, in Nueva Segovia Department. A note issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported that in yesterday's attack the counter-revolutionaries used cannons, mortars, machineguns, and rifles, but there were no casualties reported among the Nicaraguan fighters, who repelled the attack.

The note addressed to the Honduran foreign secretary underlined that in formally protesting this new act of aggression, the Nicaraguan Government must denounce the seriousness of these acts that show the complicity of the Honduran Army with the Somozist mercenaries in their common objective to provoke an open war against Nicaragua, in accordance with U.S. plans. This was the third attack this week by combined forces of Somozist mercenaries and Honduran troops against Nicaraguan territory.

Honduran Charges Rejected

PA141630 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] While commander Daniel Ortega's charges of U.S. opposition to a political settlement in Central America are still fresh in our minds, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has rejected Honduras' accusations of an alleged Sandinist attack on the Cifuentes border post.

A note sent to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica expressed Nicaragua's concern about repeated Honduran charges of nonexistent Sandinist attacks, and states that Washington is looking for an excuse to initiate a large-scale attack against the Central American peoples. The Nicaraguan Government reiterated its urgent calls to Honduras to stop its irresponsible policy.

Meanwhile, an AFP dispatch datelined Managua notes the efforts made by the Sandinist authorities to achieve peace in Central America through fair negotiations. The dispatch stresses that the proposals presented by Nicaragua to the Contadora Group include a measure for the achievement of peace between Nicaragua and the United States, as well as measures to end the conflict with Honduras, to solve the Salvadoran crisis by political means, and to establish security and coexistence commitments among the nations of the area.

In Caracas, former Venezuelan Minister of Justice Ramon Escobar Salom said that an invasion of Nicaragua would end all possibilities for a political solution to the Central American problem, while Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of the ruling Social Christian Party, said that U.S. interventionism in Central America is the origin of the resentments and injustices that have accumulated in the area.

MANAGUA NOTES MEXICAN RESPONSE TO HONDURAN NOTE

PA141936 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico has categorically told Honduras that it would be a grave mistake to assume that impartiality implies political immobility in the critical Central American crisis. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat issued an official note in response to a note sent by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica on 10 November in which Paz Barnica stressed, in a very provocative manner, that he did not trust Mexico's mediation in Central America. He alleged that Mexico is openly inclined in favor of Nicaraguan positions.

Mexico reminded Honduras that an essential element in achieving peace in the region is preventing the use of one's territory by, and refusing to lend military or logistical support to, persons or groups trying to destabilize Central American countries.

MANAGUA NOTES U.S. MARINES EN ROUTE TO HONDURAS

PA102040 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- After visiting Palmerola, where the Yankee military base for the "Big Pine-II" military maneuvers is located, Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, met privately this afternoon with Roberto Suazo Cordova, head of the Honduran regime. Although the topic of the meeting was not disclosed, it has been learned that the representative of the Reagan administration would discuss the Central American situation, particularly Honduras' relations with Nicaragua, a factor which increases tension in the region. It has been learned today that an additional 1,800 Marines will land on Honduras' Atlantic coast in the next few days. Honduran Armed Forces spokesmen admitted that the 1,800 Marines will join the 6,000 already in Honduras. This will bring to approximately 8,000 the number of Yankee soldiers in Honduras.

Meanwhile, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica charged that the Mexican Government supports our people, and accused the Miguel de la Madrid administration of being impartial [as heard] because it supports the Nicaraguan revolutionary government's efforts to bring the topic of peace in Central America before the UN Security Council. Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica argued that Nicaragua should, instead, have brought the topic before the OAS, where the United States has control over the decision-making power of most member states.

The same position was expressec by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and the Guatemalan and Salvadoran representatives. According to observers, this is a plan prepared by the three Central American countries and the United States to isolate Nicaragua for a military invasion by their armies.

The 1,800 Marines who will land in Honduras will receive air support and cover from the 264th Marine Helicopter Squadron commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Beebe. Logistical support will be provided by the support service groups of the 28th Navy Amphibious Unit, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel [as heard] Austin.

In the face of this panorama of war and imminent military invasion by imperialism and its puppet armies in the region, Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica is annoyed with the Mexican Government, accusing it of being impartial [as heard] because it has sufficient maturity and seriousness to seek peace in Central America.

PREPARATIONS FOR POSSIBLE INVASION REPORTED

Ortega Orders Militia Training

PA091951 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 8 Nov 83

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 8 November (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Humberto Ortega, the Nicaraguan Armed Forces chief, has ordered a hasty, massive training plan for the people's militias all over the country in order to guarantee the defense of the revolution in view of a possible invasion by U.S. "Marines." It was learned today that intensive training has begun in 36 military training centers in Managua and will continue for 20 consecutive days. The military training for the militias will be held for 2 hours in the evening Monday through Friday, on Saturday afternoons, and on Sunday mornings.

According to Commander Francisco Ramirez, inspector general of the Sandinist People's Militias (MPS), the objective of the training is to ensure that "the people will not only be armed, but also combatively prepared to defeat the enemy," in case of an invasion by U.S. troops. "A withdrawal order is unthinkable," Ramirez said as he stood with dozens of militiamen who were in a body-to-ground position with their rifles ready to fire.

Commander Humberto Ortega, defense minister and national chief of the militias, said last week that if U.S. Marines invaded Nicaragua, "tens of thousands of young U.S. soldiers would die" in this country. "They will not find us inside the barracks as in Grenada; they will have to face well-armed, organized, and trained people," Ortega said.

The beginning of the feverish training coincides with the seventh anniversary of the death in combat of Commander Carlos Fonseca, head of the Sandinist People's Revolution, which is commemorated here today. Tonight, at a ceremony to be held at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua, the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement will present to the FSLN National Directorate 36 student production battalions that will soon leave to assist in the coffee harvest. It is estimated that some 7,000 youths are in the 36 battalions that will participate in the coffee harvest, which is expected to produce 1 million quintales.

Students Practice Civil Defense

PA130425 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Civil defense exercises are being held in all Managua schools to prepare everyone to face the criminal aggression U.S. imperialism is planning against the people of Nicaragua. Students of all ages are practicing civil defense techniques to help the people when needed. At the (Manuel Olivares) Institute, (Ramirez Goyena), Miguel de Cervantes, and other centers of education the students have already practiced evacuating, bandaging, transferring wounded, and taking refuge so that they may have the necessary training needed under any circumstances.

Country To Become 'Large Trench'

PA141830 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, has stated that Nicaragua will become a large trench in which the people will engage in struggle if the Yankee troops invade us. The Sandinist leader was the main speaker at the event closing the second meeting of cotton growers held at the Netherlands State Production Unit located in Cosiguina, 85 km from Chinandega.

He recounted all the attacks suffered by the Nicaraguan people. At the event, attended by hundreds of farm workers, Nunez Tellez explained that the governments that are enemies of the revolution are opposed to Nicaragua because our people knew how to organize to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship and because, following this victory, they were able to realize many achievements. In addition, they are not intimidated by the imperialist aggression. Our enemies want Nicaragua to disappear, Nunez Tellez said. He added that this small nation has many people's fighters who are determined to liquidate the imperialist invader.

ARDE REPORTS ATTACK IN RIVAS DEPARTMENT

PA091845 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[War Bulletin No 94 issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, in "the mountains of Nicaragua," on 8 November 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the people of Nicaragua and the world:

1. At 0500 hours on 7 November 1983, squads from the Ivan Montenegro column, which operates in Rivas Department, attacked the Pueblo Nuevo military post with mortar and rifle fire. The clash lasted 1 hour, and resulted in considerable damage to the post. We have no report on the exact number of enemy casualties, but judging from the damage done to the building, there were many.

2. Once the operation was over, our defenders of national sovereignty entered the Rivas mountains to reaffirm the concept of free fatherland or death.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past.

Mountains of Nicaragua, 8 November 1983

General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces

FDN REPORTS ON OFFENSIVE, MINING OF ROADS

PA132155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, spokesman told ACAN-EFE in Tegucigalpa today that the organization has begun a "general offensive that will stop only in Managua." The spokesman, who asked to remain anonymous, pointed out that during the offensive rebel groups led by "Commander Benny" fought the Sandinist People's Army's 264th Brigade on Wednesday and Friday, 9 and 11 November, and defeated the brigade on both occasions. According to the source, the clashes took place near the city of Jinotega and resulted in a "disorderly retreat by the government troops."

Meanwhile, a fighting group of the "Nicarao" task force attacked the Sandinist contingent stationed at Apamiguel, near Mozonte in Nueva Segovia Department. The rebel source indicated that during the confrontation the Sandinist soldiers lost 25 men as well as arms and war materiel to the FDN's "peasants in arms." According to the same source, the fighting group led by "Commander Ersie" inflicted three dead and five wounded on the government forces. "Commander Ersie" again made contact with "the enemy" not far from Apamiguel and inflicted a large number of casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Sandinist soldiers, the source told ACAN-EFE, without providing exact casualty figures.

In addition, the FDN has reported "to the citizens who live in and move between Jalapa, Santa Clara, and Ocotal, in Nueva Segovia Department, that the Sandinist Army has mined some stretches of highways and roads." The opposition force added that "antipersonnel mines have been planted, particularly between Orosi and El Arrayan, where FDN special commandos have unearthed and deactivated more than 500 mines." The FDN has complained before the international community about the lack of concern for life shown by the Nicaraguan Government in ordering mines planted in places usually traversed only by peasants and other civilians.

FURTHER ON MOURNING, FUNERAL FOR FALLEN CUBANS

PA141655 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, will speak today at the funeral services of the heroic internationalist fighters killed in the unequal battle against Yankee imperialism during the invasion of Grenada. The solemn ceremony, scheduled to begin at 1600 at the historic Jose Marti Plaza of the Revolution, will be transmitted by Cuban radio and television as well as by Radio Havana Cuba International Service.

The people of the various provinces, representing the country, will attend in massive numbers the ceremony paying tribute to the 24 sons of our country killed in Grenada, who gave the world a lasting example of heroism, solidarity, and courage. At the end of the ceremony, the bodies of our construction workers and collaborators, currently lying in state at the foot of the Jose Marti Monument, will be buried in the Colon Revolutionary Armed Forces Cemetery. Over a million persons, including men, women, children, and old people, have visited the Jose Marti Monument to pay their final respects to the 24 Cuban construction workers and collaborators killed in Grenada when they faced the criminal U.S. military attack against that Caribbean island.

According to the program, the monument's premises were to be closed at 1400 today, Monday, with visitations to resume at 0800, but because of the overwhelming response of the public, the doors remained open throughout the night to allow the people to visit. The room where the bodies are lying in state will remain open past 1400. The people will proceed to the area in front of the Jose Marti Monument to pay their final respects to the 24 new martyrs of the homeland. Cuban television, in network since 1700 yesterday, when the national mourning decreed by the State Council began, continuously shows shots of the Plaza of the Revolution, where long lines of Cubans await their turn to pay tribute to their fallen brothers.

Names of Cubans Killed

PA141725 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The newspapers today, Monday, published photographs and personal data of the 24 internationalist fighters killed in Grenada in an unequal battle with the Yankee troops. The names of the fallen heroes are as follows: Carlos Diaz Larranaga, 41, father of five, official of the Americas Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; Victor Leal Rivera, 28, father of two, equipment operator; Emilio Garcia Arzola, 44, father of one, driver; Amado Labori Romero, 34, construction helper; Lazaro Ordaz Reyes, 25, father of one, dump truck operator; Carlos Manuel Rodriguez Larrinaga, 29, auto mechanic; Lazaro Alpizar Hernandez, 23, secretary for ideological affairs [as heard] of the Union of Young Communists; Nelson Ramos Scala, 26, father of one, mason-plumber; Jose Angel Rivero Sifonte, 26, warehouse head in the sugar industry ministry; Oscar Antonio Nunez Hill, 30, father of one, first lieutenant in the reserves of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces; Sergio Au Menendez, 38, father of three, carpenter; Jorge Jesus Hernandez Trinino, 29, electric plant helper; Elio Vasquez Batista, 29, laborer; Sixto Ruben Sosa Rodriguez, 27, father of two, machinery technician; Armando Figuero Crozier, 45, father of two, coordinator of the mechanization process; Pedro Herrera Garcia, 26, oiler; Fidel Ramon Ortega Moreno, 40, father of three, foreman; Jorge Video Almaran Vento, 26, father of two, mechanic; Romilio Avila Sanchez, 27, father of two, mason helper; Juan Enedi Malagon Leal, 23, planner; Vicente Reynold Fundora Aldazabal, 51, carpenter; Casto Regino Martinez Montes de Oca, 40, father of one, head of human resources; Sergio Grandales Nolasco, 49, father of four, specialist in transportation, and Evelio Moreno Cartaya, 37, father of two, driver.

MOURNING SERVICE HELD FOR GRENADA DEAD

FL142125 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 2042 GMT on 14 November carried live coverage from the Jose Marti Monument at Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion of the national mourning services for workers killed in Grenada. The announcer, noting that 24 caskets were lying at the base of the monument, said that Fidel Castro and Politburo members were paying respects at the caskets, and added that Castro will deliver a speech within a few minutes. The announcer then read the names of the Cuban dead.

Havana Television's coverage of the ceremony showed Plaza de la Revolucion filled with people, and a huge Cuban flag hanging from a building in the background. At 2058 GMT Fidel Castro walked toward the speaker's platform amid the crowd's applause and chants: "Fidel, Fidel!" The National Anthem was then played, after which the crowd applauded and shouted: "Viva! Fidel, Fidel!" At 2100 GMT, a slow single bugle call was heard, and Castro began speaking at 2101 GMT.

Castro Delivers Speech

FL142245 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2101 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the funeral ceremony for Cubans who died fighting in Grenada, at Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion -- live]

[Text] Comrades: [Applause] Just over 7 years ago, on 15 October 1976, we met here in this same place to say farewell to the flight that was taken by 57 Cubans, who were vilely murdered when their plane was sabotaged over Barbados -- an action that was carried out by men who had been trained by the CIA of the United States. Today, we are again here to say farewell to 24 Cubans, who, in Grenada -- another island that is not very far from Barbados-- died as a consequence of the military actions of the United States.

Grenada is one of the world's smallest independent states, both in territory and population. If Cuba, despite its being a small, underdeveloped country, could significantly help Grenada, it was due to the very fact that our efforts -- which were quantitatively modest, but very high in quality -- meant a lot to a country that has only 400 square km of territory and just over 100,000 inhabitants. Thus, for example, the value of our contribution to Grenada in projects, construction work, and material for the new airport amounted to $60 million at international prices. In other words, more than $500 per inhabitant. It was as though Cuba, with its population of approximately 10 million persons, were to receive, as a donation, a project worth $5 billion. In addition to this, there is the work of our doctors, teachers, and technicians in various specialities.

And a yearly contribution of Cuban products amounting to approximately $3 million must also be added to the list. This means that there was an additional annual contribution of $40 per inhabitant.

It is materially impossible for Cuba to help countries that have significantly larger populations and territory, but, yes, we could give a lot of help to a small country such as the small nation of Grenada. Many other small Caribbean nations admired Cuba's generous aid to that sister nation. These small nations that are used to the gross economic and strategic interests of colonialism and imperialism probably thought that this desinterested action of Cuba was extraordinary. In addition, it is possible that some of them, in the midst of the dirty propaganda of the U.S. Government, did not fully understand this aid.

Our people's friendship with Bishop and Grenada was very close and our respect for the country and its sovereignty was so irreproachable that we did not even dare to give an opinion on what was being done there and how it was done. With Grenada, we applied the same principle that we practice with all revolutionary countries and movements: absolute respect for its policies, its ideas and decisions. We only gave our viewpoint on any matter that it was asked for. Imperialism is incapable of understanding that the secret of our excellent relations with the world's revolutionary countries and movements is based on that very respect.

The U.S. Government despised Grenada and it hated Bishop. It wanted to destroy Grenada's process and the example it was giving. It had also prepared military plans for invading the island, something that Bishop denounced nearly 2 years ago, but it could not find a pretext for carrying it out. Truly, Grenada's economic and social situation was advancing in a satisfactory manner. The people had received numerous benefits, despite the hostile attitude of the United States, and its economic GNP was growing at a good rate in the midst of the world crisis.

Bishop was not an extremist, although yes, he was a true revolutionary, conscientious and honest, never could we disagree with his intelligent and realistic policies. On the contrary, we fully supported them, because they were rigorously adapted to the concrete conditions and potential of his country. Grenada had become a true symbol of independence and progress in the Caribbean. Nobody could have been capable of imagining the tragedy that was about to occur. Attention was concentrated on other parts of the world. But regrettably, it was the Grenadian revolutionaries themselves who opened the doors to imperialist aggression.

Hyenas emerged from the ranks of the revolutionaries. Today nobody can truly say that those who used the dagger of division and internal confrontation did so mutuo proprio, or whether they did so inspired and encouraged by imperialism. Either it was something that was carried out by the CIA, or on the contrary, it could not have been carried out more successfully.

What is true is the fact that alleged revolutionary arguments were used, invoking the most pure principles of Marxism-Leninism and accusing Bishop of practicing the cult of personalism and of departing from the Leninist norms and methods of leadership. In our opinion there could be nothing more absurd than attributing such leanings to Bishop. It was impossible to imagine anyone who was more noble, modest, and unselfish. He could never be blamed for being authoritarian, and if he can be accused of a defect, that defect was his excess of tolerance and confidence.

Perhaps those who conspired against him within the party, in the Army, and in the Grenadian security forces were a group of extremists with political theories.

It simply was a case of a group of ambitious opportunists including enemies who wanted to destroy the Grenadian revolution. Only history will have the last word, but it would not be the first time in a revolutionary process that one thing or another had occurred.

According to our criterion, objectively, Coard's group destroyed the revolution and opened the doors to imperialist aggression. Whatever his intentions were, the atrocious murder of Bishop and his most faithful and [word indistinct] comrades constitutes an act which can never be justified in that or any other revolution. As the declaration of the Cuban party and Government said on 20 October, no crime can be committed in the name of the revolution and liberty.

Bishop, despite his close and familial links with the leadership of our party, never said a single word about the internal dissensions that were developing. On the contrary, in his last conversation with us, he spoke in self-critical terms about his work in relation to the attention he should pay to the Armed Forces and mass organizations. Practically all the leadership of our party and our government shared long, fraternal, and friendly hours with him during the night of 7 October before his departure on his return to Grenada.

Coard's group never had such relations, such intimacy, such trust with us. What is more, we did not even know that group existed. What can be pointed out in honor of our revolution is that notwithstanding the deep indignation that the removal from office and the arrest of Bishop produced among us, we totally abstained from becoming involved in the internal affairs despite the fact that our construction workers and other collaborators in Grenada, who did not hesitate to face the Yankee soldiers with the weapons that Bishop himself had given them for their defense in case of foreign aggression, could have been a decisive factor in the internal events. But it was never supposed and we would never have allowed those weapons to be used in internal Grenadian conflicts. And we would never have favored using them to spill one drop of Grenadian blood.

On 12 October, Bishop was removed from office by the Central Committee, on which the conspirators had gained a majority. On 13 October, he was arrested in his home. On 19 October, the people rose up and freed Bishop. On the same day, Coard's group ordered the Army to fire on the people, and Bishop, Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft, and other brave revolutionary leaders were murdered.

The Yankee imperialists decided on the invasion when the internal dissension, which became widely known on 12 October, had barely begun to be noticed. The message sent by the leadership of the Cuban Party to Coard's group on 15 October is publicly known. In it, we expressed our deep concern about the consequences -- internal as well as external -- of the division that had arisen, and our appeal to the common sense, serenity, wisdom, and generosity of the revolutionaries. This reference to generosity was an appeal that violence not be used against Bishop and his followers.

This group of Coard's which took power in Grenada from the first moment showed itself to have great reservations toward Cuba because of our well-known and unquestionable friendship with Bishop. The national and international press published our strong condemnation of the events of 19 October, the day on which Bishop was murdered.

Our relations with Austin's brief government, in which the true leader was Coard, were cold and tense. So much so that at the time of the criminal Yankee invasion, there was not the slightest degree of coordination between the Grenadian Army and the Cuban construction workers and collaborators. The essential points of the messages sent to our embassy in Grenada between 12 and 25 October, the day of the invasion, have been published.

Those documents will remain for history as unchallengeable proof of our clean position of principles with relation to Grenada. Imperialism, however, presented the events as the rise to power of a group of hardline communists who were faithful allies of Cuba.

They were really communists. They were really hardliners. Could they really be faithful allies of Cuba or were they really unconscious or conscious tools of Yankee imperialism? Go look for the answer in the history of the revolutionary movement and you will see more than once the connection between imperialism and those who assume apparently extreme positions on the left.

Aren't Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the butchers of Kampuchea, today the most faithful allies of Yankee imperialism in Southeast Asia. We in Cuba, since the beginning of the crisis in Grenada, have been calling the Coard group, in order to call it something, have been calling it the Pol Potian group. Our relations with the new leaders of Grenada had to be subjected to a deep study, as was announced in the statement of the party and Government of Cuba on 20 October.

In this statement we also said that out of a basic consideration for the people of Grenada we would not be precipitate in taking any step in relation to technical and economic cooperation which could affect essential services, vital economic interests of the people of Grenada. We could not resign ourselves to the idea of leaving the Grenadian people without doctors, nor leave the airport without completing it, since it was vital to the economy of the country. Without a doubt, at the termination of this project, our builders would have withdrawn from Grenada and the weapons distributed by Bishop would have been returned to the government. It is even possible that our very bad relations with the new government would have forced us to leave much sooner.

What placed Cuba in a morally complex and difficult situation was the announcement that Yankee naval forces were moving toward Grenada. Under these conditions we, under no circumstances, could abandon the country. If imperialism really intended to attack Grenada our, duty was to remain there. To withdraw at that moment would have been dishonorable and could even have stimulated the aggression -- now in Grenada and tomorrow in Cuba.

The events took place with such incredible rapidity that even if evacuation had been considered there would not have been time to carry it out. But in Grenada the government was morally indefensible and the country, in which there had been a divorce among the party, the government, and the Army in relation to the people was also militarily undefendable, because a revolutionary war is only possible and justifiable in union with the people. Therefore, we could only fight if we were directly attacked. There was no other alternative.

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that despite these adverse circumstances a number of Grenadian soldiers died fighting heroically against the invaders. The internal acts which had taken place, nevertheless, [applause] in no way justified the Yankee intervention. Since when has the Government of the United States been chosen as the judge of conflicts between revolutionaries in a country? What right does Reagan have to rend his garments over the death of Bishop, who he hated so much and fought against? What reasons could exist for his brutal violation of the sovereignty of Grenada, a small, independent country, a respected recognized member of the international community? It is as if another country felt it had the right to intervene in the United States over the repugnant assassination of Martin Luther King and so many other terrible abuses which have been committed against the black and Hispanic minorities in the United States, or for intervening because John Kennedy was assassinated.

The same thing can be said about the contention that 1,000 U.S. citizens were in danger. Many more U.S. citizens are in dozens of countries throughout the world. Does this mean that there is a right to intervene when internal conflicts emerge in those countries? Could small Grenada intervene if a problem of internal politics emerges... [leaves thought unfinished] First, in the United States, England, and Trinidad there are tens of thousands of Grenadians; can small Grenada intervene if a problem of a political nature arises internally which would imply some risk for its compatriots in each of those countries? Leaving aside the fallacy and lie of such pretexts used to invade Grenada, is this really an international norm which can de defended? A thousand lessons of Marxism could not teach us better about the dirty, treacherous, and aggressive entrails of imperialism than the aggression unleashed against Grenada on the dawn of 25 October and its subsequent behavior.

To justify the invasion of Grenada and the actions it carried out afterward, the U.S. Government and its spokesmen told 19 lies, and of these 19 lies, the first 13 of them were personally told by Reagan.

1. That Cuba was involved in the coup d'etat and Bishop's death. [Crowd chants: "Lies"]

2. The U.S. students were in danger of being taken as hostages. ["Lies"]

3. That the invasion's main objective was that of protecting the lives of U.S. citizens. ["Lies"]

4. That the invasion was a multinational operation carried out at the request of Mr Scoon and the east Caribbean countries. ["Lies"]

5. That Cuba was thinking of invading and occupying Grenada. ["Lies"]

6. That Grenada was becoming an important Soviet-Cuban military base. ["Lies"]

7. That the airport that was under construction was not for civilian purposes, but for military use. ["Lies"]

8. That the weapons that were on Grenada would be used for exporting subversion and terrorism. ["Lies"]

9. That the Cubans fired first. ["Lies"]

10. That there were more than 1,000 Cubans on Grenada. ["Lies"]

11. That the majority of the Cubans were not builders but professional soldiers. ["Lies"]

12. That the invading forces were careful not to destroy anything or cause civilian casualties. ["Lies"]

13. That the U.S. troops would only remain in Grenada for 1 week. ["Lies"]

14. That rocket silos were being built on Grenada. ["Lies"]

15. That the "Vietnam Heroico" was transporting specialized weaponry. ["Lies"]

16. That Cuba was warned about the invasion. ["Lies"]

17. That 500 Cubans were fighting in the mountains. ["Lies"]

18. That Cuba had given orders to carry out reprisals against U.S. citizens. ["Lies"]

19. That the press was excluded in order to protect the journalists. ["Lies"; chants, applause]

None of these assertions has ever been proven. None of them were true. And absolutely all of them have been refuted by events. This cynical way of resorting to lies to justify the invasion of a small country brings to mind the methods used by Adolf Hitler during the years that he planned and finally unleashed World War II.

The U.S. students and officials of the School of Medicine that is located there have acknowledged that they had received full guarantees for U.S. citizens, and that the necessary means to leave the country, for those who wanted to, were at their disposal. Moreover, Cuba had informed the U.S. Government on 22 October that no foreign citizen, including the Cubans, had been bothered. In addition, Cuba had offered its cooperation in resolving any type of problem that emerged, to thus resolve any problem without violence or intervention in the country. None of the U.S. citizens were bothered in any way when the invasion took place. And if they were placed in danger, it was due to the war that was unleashed by the United States. The instructions that Cuba gave to Cuban personnel that they must not interfere with any action to evacuate U.S. citizens through the runway area that was under construction, located close to the university, contributed to preventing risks for the U.S. civilians resident in the country.

The assertion that Reagan made regarding the danger that the same type of incident could occur in Grenada that occurred in Iran, thus appealing to the fears of the U.S. population, which was humiliated by that episode, is an argument that is demagogic, full of political chicanery and dishonest. The assertion that the new airport was to be used for military purposes, an old lie that the Reagan administration has used a lot, was categorically refuted by the capitalist English enterprise that was providing and installing the electrical and technical equipment for that airport.

The English technicians of the Plessy Company, known internationally for its specialty in this field, were working together with the Cuban builders, to whose function as civilian workers they bear witness.

At the airport several countries of the European Community were cooperating in one way or another. They are members of the NATO alliance. Can anyone imagine that they would cooperate with Cuba in Grenada to build a military airport? However, the idea that Grenada was becoming a Soviet-Cuban base is disproved by the fact that there was not a single Soviet military adviser on the island. In the documents themselves, supposedly secret, which fell into the hands of the United States and which were published by the Yankee government several days after the invasion, the agreement between the Governments of Cuba and Grenada are mentioned. According to the documents, our country would send 27 military advisers, which could be increased to 40 later on, figures which agree with those published by Cuba on the number of advisers. A total of 22 of them were there on the day of the aggression. To these, a similar number of translators and mission personnel has to be added.

Nowhere in the very hackneyed documents is there anything dealing with the idea of military bases in Grenada. What is contained is the fact that the arms supplies by the Soviet Union to the Grenada Government for the Army and the military were subject to a clause prohibiting the export of the arms to third countries. This denies the idea that Grenada had been turned into an arsenal to supply subversive and terrorist organizations, as the current U.S. Administration likes to call all national liberation and revolutionary movements.

Not a single weapon left Grenada for other countries, and this, therefore, Reagan will never be able to prove. The affirmation that Cuba was about to invade and occupy Grenada is so unreal, absurd, insane, and foreign to our principles and international policy that it does not deserve any serious consideration. What has been proved is the absolutely scrupulous manner with which we abstained from meddling in the domestic affairs of the country, despite our profound sympathy for Bishop and our total rejection of the plot and coup by Coard and his group which could only serve the interests of imperialism and its plans of destroying the Grenadian revolution. The messages containing precise and categoric instructions to our embassy in Grenada, which were given wide publicity by the Cuban Government, constitute an irrefutable demonstration of the clean position of principles observed by the leadership of our party and state in connection with the internal incidents in Grenada.

The civilian nature of nearly all the Cuban collaborators in Grenada has been demonstrated before the entire world by the hundreds of foreign newsmen who saw them in our country and had the opportunity of interviewing each and every one of them, whose ages exceeded 40 by nearly 50 percent. Who could question their status as civilian workers; workers with long years of experience in their work? When the U.S. Government's spokesmen were asserting that there were between 1,000 and 1,500 Cubans in Grenada at the time of the invasion, and that hundreds of them were continuing to fight in the mountains, Cuba published the exact number of Cuban citizens in Grenada on the day of the invasion -- 784 Cubans, including the diplomatic personnel with their families and children. Likewise, the organizations they were attached to, the activities they perform, the instructions they were given to fight in their areas of work and camps if they were attacked, and the impossibility -- because of the information we had -- that there were hundreds in the mountains was also published. Later on, the names and occupation of each of the collaborators and the known or probable location of each of them were published. The facts have demonstrated that Cuba's information was rigorously close to the truth. There is not a single bit of information of that voluminous published report that could be denied. Equally false and cynical is the affirmation that the Cubans started the hostile actions.

The truth of the matter, what is irrefutable, is that at the time that the landing of troops on the runway and around the camps took place, the Cuban personnel were asleep and the weapons were stored. They had not been distributed. In the midst of the air landing, the weapons were distributed. There were not enough to go around to all the collaborators. The Cuban personnel went to the positions assigned to them in the case of such an emergency. Even after our personnel were organized and armed, they were able to see how the U.S. paratroopers assembled on the runway, and how the first aircraft were landing. It was the weakest moment for the invaders. If the Cubans had fired first, tens, perhaps hundreds of casualties would have been inflicted on the North Americans in those first hours. [applause]

What is rigorous history, what is rigorously true, is the fact that the fighting started when U.S. troops advanced against the Cubans on a war footing. And it is also true that when a group of collaborators, who had no weapons, were captured, they were used as hostages and placed in front of the U.S. troops.

The invasion of Grenada was carried out suddenly and treacherously, without any type of warning or prior notice, in the style of Pearl Harbor, in the Nazi style.

The note that the U.S. Government addressed to the Cuban Government on Tuesday, 25 October, which had the intention of answering our note of Saturday, 22 October, was delivered at 0830 [1330 GMT], 3 hours after the troops had disembarked and when U.S. troops had been attacking our fellow Cubans for 90 minutes. In addition, during the afternoon of the 25th, the U.S. Government sent a deceitful note to the Cuban Government that made one believe that there was a possibility that the fighting would stop under reasonable and honorable conditions, thus preventing more bloodshed.

Despite the fact that the note was answered immediately, accepting that possibility, the U.S. Government proceeded to land the 82d Airborne Divison during the early morning of the 26th and strongly attack the only resisting Cuban position. Is that the conduct of a serious government? Is that the way to issue a warning about the attack? Is that the way to prevent more bloodshed?

Mr Scoon has publicly declared that he supported the invasion, but that he had not made a prior request to anyone asking them to invade Grenada. It was several days after the landing that Mr Scoon, who was given haven on board the helicopter carrier "Guam," signed a letter in which he officially asked for the intervention.

In no way could Reagan support any of his false assertions. When it was said that the ship "Vietnam Heroico," which was berthed in the port of St George's on the day of the invasion, was carrying sophisticated weapons and this fact was used as a pretext for not using the ship for the evacuation of the Cuban hostages in Grenada, the captain was immediately questioned as to whether he, by chance, had any weapons on board. And now it has been learned that he had only one feared weapon aboard -- the vessel's name: Vietnam. [applause]

The deceitful implication that Cuba had given instructions for attacks against U.S. citizens in other countries received an adequate and dignified official and public answer from our government based on the real event and proven by the history of the revolution that Cuba has always opposed reprisals against innocent persons.

The U.S. Government has not had the decency to report on the number of Grenadians who have been arrested, nor the total number of those who have died, including the civilian casualties. A hospital for the mentally ill was bombed, causing the death of dozens of internees. And what happened to Mr Reagan's promise that U.S. troops would withdraw within 1 week?

In his first address to the American people at 0830 on the morning of the invasion -- in an address that had been drafted before the landing -- President Reagan himself asserted that the situation was under control. On the same day, his spokesmen described the resistance that the invading roops were encountering. The military outing that had been planned by the Pentagon to be executed in 4 hours did not count on the tenacious and heroic resistance of the Cuban collaborators and Grenadian soldiers. [applause]

Who has told the truth and who has lied cynically about the events in Grenada? They did not permit foreign journalists to witness and report the events in the country -- not even the U.S. press. The fallacy that it was only for security measures is superficial and ridiculous. What they were obviously trying to do was monopolize and manipulate information, to lie to world public opinion and to the U.S. people itself with no obstacles whatsoever.

This was the only way to spread deliberate lies and all kinds of falsehoods which, after their initial impact and their effect on the U.S. people, would not be easy to clarify and refute.

Even in this, the method used by the U.S. administration was Fascist. What remains intact today of those 19 affirmations? Where are the silos for strategic rockets which were being constructed in Grenada? Nevertheless, all those lies, which the world did not believe, told by the President and his spokesmen, produced an evident impact on U.S. public opinion. Moreover, the invasion of Grenada was presented to the U.S. public as a great victory of Reagan's foreign policy against the socialist camp and the revolutionary movement.

The event was associated with the tragic death of 240 U.S. soldiers in Beirut, with the memory of the hostages in Iran, with the humiliating defeat in Vietnam, and with the resurgence and power and influence of the United States in the world. U.S. patriotism, pride in the country, the greatness and glory of the nation were appealed to in a dirty and dishonest way. Thus, it was accomplished that a majority of U.S. public opinion -- it is said that 65 percent at first and then 71 percent -- supported the monstrous crime of invading, with no justification whatsoever, a sovereign country, the repugnant manner of attacking by surprise, press censorship, and other similar procedures employed by the U.S. Government to justify the invasion of Grenada. Hitler acted no differently in 1938 when he occupied Austria and annexed the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia, also in the name of German pride German greatness and glory, and the happiness and security of the German subjects.

If an opinion poll had been taken at that time in Hitler's Germany, in the midst of the chauvinistic wave unleashed by the Nazis, 80 or 90 percent of the population would have approved those aggressions. The real, lamentable, and truly dangerous fact, not only for the peoples of the Caribbean, Central America, and Latin America but also for all the peoples of the world, is that when world opinion unanimously condemned the military action, which was aggressive, unjustifiable, in violation of the sovereignty of the peoples and of all international norms and principles, the majority opinion in the United States, manipulated, disinformed, and deceived, supported the monstruous crime committed by the U.S. Government.

There is something that causes more concern. When this change of internal public opinion was produced, many U.S. politicians, who at first opposed the events, submitted to the action of Reagan. And the press, censored, humiliated and kept on the edge of the events, ended up moderating its complaints and criticisms. Are these perhaps the virtues of a society in which opinion and political and information institutions can be crudely manipulated by its rulers, as they were during the epoch of fascism in German society? Where is the glory, the greatness, and the victory of invading and conquering one of the smallest countries in the world, with no economic or strategic significance? Where is the heroism of fighting against a handful of workers and civilian collaborators, whose heroic resistence despite the element of surprise, the scarcity of ammunition, the disadvantage of the terrain, being at a disadvantage in number of and in weapons, facing the forces of air, sea, and land of the most powerful imperialist country in the world?

This handful of workers forced them to use the 82d Airborne Division when the last redoubt was defended at dawn on 26 October by just 50 fighters [applause]. Not even from the political, military, or moral viewpoint did the United States obtain any type of victory. All it could be called, maybe, is a Pyrrhic military victory, but it has truly suffered a very deep moral defeat, as we have indicated on another occasion. The imperialist U.S. Government wanted to kill the symbol that was the essence of the Grenadian revolution. But, the symbol was already dead. It had been destroyed by the Grenadian revolutionaries themselves with their divisions and their colossal errors.

It is our belief that the Grenadian revolutionary process could not survive after Bishop's death and the death of his closest comrades, after the Army had fired against the people, and after the party and the government had divorced themselves from the masses and isolated themselves from the world.

In wanting to destroy a symbol, the United States killed a cadaver, and at the same time it resurrected the symbol. [applause] It challenged every international law to this end and thus received the repudiation and condemnation of the world. Can there be such disdain for the rest of humanity? Is this disdain so real that it in no way affected Reagan's appetite during the course of the 3 November breakfast, as Reagan himself stated to the press? Regretably, if all of this is true, and this seems to be the case, the invasion of Grenada must make us become aware of the realities and dangers that threaten the world.

Mr O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, said that it was sinful that a man totally uninformed, ignorant of international problems, who does not even read documents, was President of the United States. But when one considers that the United States possesses a powerful and sophisticated conventional and nuclear arsenal, and the President of that country, without consulting anyone, can launch a war, it is not only sinful, but can become even more dramatic and tragic for all humanity.

A triumphant air reigns in the Reagan administration. The echoes of the last shots are barely disappearing when there is already talk of intervention in El Salvador, in Nicaragua, and even in Cuba. In the Mideast and South Africa the interference and military aggressions of imperialism against the progressive countries and the national liberation movement do not cease. The first of the 572 Pershing and cruise missiles that they plan to deploy in Europe, surrounding the USSR and other socialist countries with a deadly ring of nuclear arms, are being installed. These missiles are capable of reaching their territories in a matter of minutes. It is not only small countries, but all of humanity that is threatened.

The bells that toll today for Grenada may very well toll tomorrow for the whole world. The most prestigious and experienced scientists and doctors affirm that man cannot survive a global nuclear conflict. The destructive power of accumulated nuclear weapons surpasses a million times the primitive bombs that annihilated the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in a matter of seconds. The aggressive and warmongering policy of the Reagan adminstration can lead to global destruction.

The arms buildup is occuring during the most acute economic crisis witnessed by the world since the 30's and while the problems of the development of the vast majority of the world's countries are yet to be resolved. What confidence can one have in a government that acts with the precipitation, rashness, and cynicism with which the U.S. Government acted in Grenada? Reagan did not even bother to listen to the advice of a government as closely linked with it politically, ideologically, and militarily as Great Britain.

It is not amazing that in a poll conducted recently more than 90 percent of the British citizens asked were vehemently against the United States' having the unilateral prerogative to use the cruise missiles being installed there.

In our hemisphere, only 1 and 1/2 years ago a NATO power used sophisticated weapons to spill Argentine blood in the Malvinas Islands. The Reagan government supported this action. It did not take into consideration the OAS or the so-called security pacts and agreements. It tossed them aside contemptuously. Now, based on the alleged request of a phantom Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, it invades Grenada and spills Caribbean and Cuban blood.

In Nicaragua, in addition to the cost of 45,000 lives paid to gain liberty, almost 1,000 sons of that noble people have died as a result of attacks by mercenary bands that are organized, trained, and supplied by the U.S. Government.

In El Salvador, more than 50,000 people have been assassinated by a genocidal regime whose Army is supplied, trained, and directed by the United States.

In Guatemala, more than 100,000 people have been killed by the repressive system installed by the CIA in 1954, when it overthrew the progressive Arbenz government. And how many have died in Chile since imperialism promoted the overthrow and assassination of Salvador Allende? How many have died in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and Bolivia during the past 15 years? How costly imperialist domination has been to our people in terms of blood, sacrifice, misery, and mourning. The unjust social systems imposed on our nations by imperialism have exacted a similar price.

Imperialism is bent on destroying symbols because it knows the value of symbols, of examples, of ideas. It sought to destroy them in Grenada; it wants to destroy them in El Salvador, in Nicaragua, and in Cuba. But symbols, examples, and ideas cannot be destroyed. [applause] When our enemies believe they have destroyed them, what they have actually done is strengthen them. [applause] In their attempts to exterminate the first Christians, the Roman emperors spread Christianity throughout the world. Thus, any attempt to destroy our ideas will simply strengthen them. Grenada has already increased the patriotic conviction and combative spirit of the Salvadoran, Nicaraguan, and Cuban revolutionaries. [applause]

It has been proven that one can fight their best troops and that they should not be feared. [prolonged applause] The imperialists must be fully aware that they will encounter fierce resistance wherever they attack a revolutionary people. Let us hope that the Pyrrhic victory of Grenada and the triumphant atmosphere that has intoxicated them will not lead them to commit grave and irreversible errors. They will not find in El Salvador, Nicaragua, or Cuba the unusual conditions of division that prevailed among the revolutionaries and the break with the people that they found on tiny Grenada. [applause, chanting of slogans]

In more than 3 years of heroic struggle, the Salvadoran revolutionaries have become experienced, fearsome, and invincible fighters. They are thousands of men who know the terrain like the backs of their hands. They are veterans of dozens of victorious encounters. They are used to fighting and winning in the face of 10 to 1 odds against elite troops trained, armed, and advised by the United States. Their unity is more solid and indestructible than ever.

In Nicaragua, they would have to face a deeply patriotic and revolutionary armed people who are united, organized, full of fighting spirit, and unconquerable. [applause]

As for Cuba, if they needed an elite division on Grenada to fight a handful of isolated men in a small, unfortified redoubt, 1,000 miles from their fatherland, how many divisions would they need against millions of fighters in their own country alongside their own people? [applause, chanting of slogans]

Our country, as we have said before, can be swept off the face of the earth, but it can never be conquered and subjugated. [appaluse, chanting of slogans] Under the current conditions on our continent, a U.S. war on a Latin American people would lift the spirit of all Latin American peoples and would turn their feelings against the aggressors. An unfathomable gulf would open between peoples who, finding themselves in the same hemisphere, are called upon to live and cooperate in peace, friendship, and mutual respect.

The Grenadian experience will be examined, point by point, to draw from it the greatest advantage in case an attack like this happens again in an area where Cuban collaborators may be working, or in our own homeland. [applause]

The Cubans who were captured and turned virtually into hostages lived through an unforgettable experience, in terms of what a country that has been occupied by invading Yankee troops is really like. The physical and psychological treatment experienced by the captured collaborators was outrageous and negligent, and toward the end they were offered the opportunity to go to the United States, having been offered all kinds of promises. However, they could not break their will of iron; not one defected. [applause, chanting of slogans]

We did not manipulate the news in our country; we hid nothing from the people. The information we received directly from Grenada following the invasion was transmitted to our people as it arrived, even though the news of 26 October proved to be exaggerated. As a matter of principle, not once did we try to minimize the gravity of the events or the magnitude of the risks that our fellow countrymen were facing. We are deeply grateful to the International Red Cross Committee [applause] for the interest shown and for the dedicated and efficient efforts it undertook to ensure the rapid identification and evacuation of the wounded, the sick, the prisoners, and the dead. We also thank the Governments of Colombia and Spain for their [applause] initial efforts in this regard. [applause]

On bidding farewell to our beloved brothers who died heroically in combat, fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duties with honor, and in expressing our deepest solidarity to their loved ones, we have not forgotten that there are Grenadian and U.S. mothers who are also crying for sons who died in Grenada. [applause] To the mothers and family members of the fallen Grenadians, we express our condolences. We also express our condolences to the mothers and family members of the dead North Americans, because they, who are also suffering the loss of a dear one, are not responsible for but are victims of their government's warmongering and aggressive adventures. [applause]

Every day, every hour, every minute, in our work, our study, or our combat posts, our dead in Grenada will be present. [applause] The men whom we will bury this afternoon fought for us and for the world. They may look like bodies -- and Reagan wants to turn all of our people, men, women, the elderly, and children, into bodies; Reagan wants to turn all of humankind into bodies -- but the peoples will struggle to preserve their independence and their lives. They will struggle to prevent the world from being rendered a huge cemetery. They will struggle and pay the necessary price for humankind's continued survival. They are not bodies, they are symbols.

They did not even die in the land that gave them birth. Over there, far from Cuba, where they were offering their noble efforts in their internationalist work for a poorer and smaller country, they also gave their blood and their lives. But while in that trench, they knew that they were defending their people and homeland. It is not possible to express man's generosity and capacity for sacrifice more clearly. Their example will multiply; their ideas will multiply; they will multiply in us. There will be no power, no weapon, no strength that can prevail over patriotism, internationalism, the feelings of fraternity, and the communist conscience that they represented. We will be like them both in combat and at work. [applause]

Fatherland or death, we will win! [applause]

UN DELEGATION REPORTS ON VISIT TO GRENADA

PA100239 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] At UN headquarters in New York City, the UN Secretariat distributed a document stating that there is no political apparatus capable of conducting normal government operations on Grenada. The document was drafted by those members of the organization who recently visited Grenada. The delegation was led by (Diego Cordovez), a personal representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The UN delegation remained on the small, invaded island for only 30 hours, because -- as is stated in its report -- the occupying authorities delayed granting permission for its flight. The delegation was also forbidden to visit the Cuban diplomatic mission in St George's.

The document distributed at the United Nations emphasizes that the establishment of a legal government on Grenada is a matter that must be resolved as rapidly as possible, taking the wishes and welfare of the Grenadian people into account. Grenadian Governor General Paul Scoon delivered a document to the UN delegation stating that he and a 12-man Advisory Council appointed by him will exercise power on behalf of the Queen of England, Elizabeth II. The document is dated 31 October, that is, 6 days after U.S. troops invaded the small eastern Caribbean island.

The UN Delegation admitted that the Point Salines airport, built with Cuban help, is an important project for the island's development and vital for the promotion of tourism, Grenada's primary source of income. Regarding the Cuban diplomatic mission on Grenada, the document states that it remains surrounded by U.S. soldiers and those of its allies. It was also reported that Cuban Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo is escorted by U.S. soldiers whenever he leaves the embassy.

TROOPS CREATING CLIMATE OF 'REPRESSION' IN GRENADA

PA131946 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] A climate of intense repression reigns in Grenada, where the U.S. occupation troops control the main highways, raid houses, and arrest youths indiscriminately, authorized by the emergency laws issued by Governor General Paul Scoon. Information received in Barbados reports that over 200 Grenadians are being held in concentration camps, and that since the U.S. invasion on 25 October over 2,000 youths have been arrested on various occasions and accused of belonging to the Revolutionary Army of the people of Grenada.

The report adds that the U.S. military command is trying to justify the repressive actions by claiming there are still snipers in the Grenadian jungles, and that patrols of the invading forces have been attacked repeatedly by resistance elements. Last-minute reports reveal that at dawn today U.S. Army troops detained former Justice Minister Kendrick Radix for questioning. Meanwhile, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television consortium released an interview in which former Grenadian Agriculture Minister George Louison denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada and questioned the legality of the intervention request and the creation of the current government on that Caribbean island occupied by U.S. troops.

Report on U.S. Actions Cited

PA141750 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. invasion forces are holding hundreds of Grenadians in a concentration camp and have unleashed a campaign of terror, which has been described as a witch-hunt by former Minister Kendrick Radix. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that at least 230 prisoners are being held at Point Salines, where they are surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence and closely watched by guards posted in observation towers. The paper added that no newsmen are allowed on the premises. The paper noted that former Minister Kendrick Radix was taken from his home 2 days ago by a North American dressed in civilian clothes, interrogated, and later released after spending a night without food or water. The paper added that arrests are made on the basis of mere accusations, or from lists of former government employees.

REPORTS, COMMENTARIES ON U.S. C.A. POLICY

Stone Remarks Noted

FL121444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. Special Ambassador for Central America Richard Stone has had the nerve to defend his country's right to intervene in Central America and the impudence to use as a positive example the invasion of the Dominican Republic, stating that after the invasion that nation has held several elections without the United States participating in its internal processes. Stone told Mexican television that the objective of the United States is not to end violence but to increase what he called justice.

Weinberger Speeches Cited

FL121614 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1507 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] In his third public speech this week, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger justified the Yankee invasion of Grenada and resorted to several impudent lies about the Caribbean island. Weinberger said in a speech in Alabama that Grenada was a military base from which to fight against the United States. He called the island a terrorist shooting range. Observers of Yankee politics relate the Secretary of Defense's three speeches to threats of invasion in Central America and Lebanon. An enormous military deployment to the eastern Mediterranean by the U.S. Navy leads many people in Washington to believe that the Reagan Administration is preparing public opinion in the United States for interventions planned by the Pentagon.

NEW YORK TIMES Revelations

FL121516 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES has revealed secret administration documents which show that Washington is preparing for a direct armed aggression against Nicaragua. These documents deal with the meeting of U.S., Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran military men held in Tegucigalpa to carry out what they called a CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] pacification action in Nicaragua. It has also been learned that the United States will soon send between 400 and 1,000 U.S. National Guard troops to Costa Rica to participate in what the Yankee ambassador in San Jose called a civil action plan. Information from the U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica indicates that troops will carry out their tasks along the border with Nicaragua and that military equipment will be sent to Costa Rica.

'Our America' Criticism

PA100459 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Emboldened by its Pyrrhic victory over tiny Grenada, the U.S. Government has made no attempt to conceal its total disregard for either the rules which govern coexistence among nations or for the norms of international law. Upon learning that 108 countries -- an overwhelming majority -- voted in favor of a UN General Assembly resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces from Grenada, President Ronald Reagan limited himself to the cynical statement that the fact the United States stood virtually alone in the vote did not prevent him from having a peaceful breakfast that morning.

It was not the first time, he said, that the U.S. Government has been forced to confront a majority opinion. The United States has openly declared that it will again use military force whenever the interests of the so-called Western democracies are threatened. Washington's boastful and arrogant language is supported by very specific facts which prove that the neo-fascist clique holding power in the United States is bent on military adventure, and has pushed aside all political or negotiated solutions.

In imperialism's global strategy, as applied to Latin America and the Caribbean, and particularly to Central America, the new Nicaragua occupies a most prominent position. The Pentagon and the CIA are attempting to destroy it with all the means at their disposal. Political sources in the area have warned that the next step by the United States in the region, following its invasion of Grenada, might be an act of direct aggression against Nicaragua. With this goal in mind, Washington has earmarked considerable sums of money for rearming the counterrevolutionary bands, as well as the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies, its primary allies in this crusade against the peoples of Central America.

The danger of invasion that looms over the new Nicaragua has been stressed repeatedly by Sandinist leaders. On Monday, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, declared in Managua that a direct invasion of that country could come at any time. He noted that once the counterrevolutionaries had been militarily defeated in the border area, enemy action was directed against the revolution's strategic targets. Ramirez Mercado disclosed that during the past few days, several sealed crates containing weapons and ammunition were seized from counterrevolutionary groups coming from Honduras and Costa Rica.

These latest plans against the Sandinist revolution have been underway for the past several weeks, and have been supported mainly by the U.S. and Honduran naval and air forces. Hundreds of counterrevolutionaries and Honduran troops are directly involved in punitie actions against Nicaragua. In two protest notes sent this weekend to the Honduran regime, the Nicaragaun Foreign Ministry revealed that two Honduran Navy coastal patrol boats entered deep into Nicaraguan territorial waters, where they captured and burned the fishing voat "Pescanica 5." The fate of its crewmembers is not yet known. In one of the documents, the Tegucigalpa regime is held responsible for whatever may have happened to the Nicaraguan fishermen. The other note states that on the morning of 4 November, eight planes and seven helicopters coming from Honduras flew over areas in the Nicaraguan Department of Nueva Segovia, and particularly over the city of Jalapa, which former Somozists have attempted to occupy on several occasions. In presenting its formal and energetic protest of those actions, Nicaragua once again pointed out the extreme danger of the policy adopted by the Honduran regime on the instructions of the United States. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stated that Washington is using Honduras as part of its plans to provoke an open act of military aggression against Nicaragua and the invasion of Central America by U.S. forces.

UN Supports Contadora Effort

PA131904 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The 38th UN General Assembly has approved a resolution reaffirming the prominent role of the Contadora Group in the search for peace in Central America and expressing the concerns of the nations of the area.

The worldwide support for the peace initiative of that group -- formed in January by Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- will permit the Contadora foreign ministers to advance in the search for a negotiated settlement of the crisis. All the nations that participated in the preliminary debates agreed to consider the Cancun Declaration, signed by the presidents of the four Contadora Group member nations, as the only way toward peace in Central America. The Cancun Delcaration contained a Document of Objectives and condemned foreign interference in Central America. The resolution approved by the UN General Assembly is based on a plan drafted by Nicaragua and cosponsored by Upper Volta, the Congo, Ethiopia, Guyana, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Roa Kouri Issues Warning

FL101444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] At the UN, Cuban Ambassador to the UN Raul Roa Kouri has warned imperialism that aggression against Nicaragua or against Salvadoran revolutionaries could result in the greatest setback the United States has ever suffered. In a speech on the urgent situation in Central America, the threats to peace and international security, and the peace initiatives, the Cuban ambassador said that the dirty secret war of the CIA and the Pentagon against Nicaragua is becoming more and more dirty and less and less secret. Roa Kouri said that U.S. leaders, drunk with victory over miniscule Grenada, might be tempted in this pre-election period to transfer their aggressiveness to Central America.

Commentary Warns of U.S. Attack

PA121435 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The danger of a direct U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua is increasing every day. The threat is growing to new levels following the unjustifiable U.S. invasion of Grenada. The occupation of Grenada by thousands of U.S. Marines can only be explained by the big stick policy the United States is using again. President Ronald Reagan's determination to carry out hegemonic plans for his country is a constant threat to the peoples. This is the truth. Thus, the peoples throughout the world are alarmed about the possibility of new blows.

Despite the overwhelming criticism of the Grenada invasion at the United Nations, President Reagan has dodged any promises that he will not order a direct attack on Nicaragua, a country that has been the target of all kinds of U.S. aggressions. The peoples are already familiar with the steps that the U.S. Government is taking. It has reactivated CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council, which is made up of imperialism's most genocidal and subservient regimes, whose military leaders have been holding secret meetings lately.

Thousands of Yankee soldiers are still in Honduras under the pretext that they are participating in military maneuvers. U.S. warhsips are also off the coasts of Nicaragua. The link that these ships have with terrorist attacks on Nicaraguan ports is increasingly evident. The U.S. Senate approval of another $19 million for the CIA to continue the war against Nicaragua definitely proves Washington's intentions. The United States is making up pretexts just as it did to carry out the criminal aggression against Grenada.

But the United States Government and the Pentagon strategists must be aware that in Nicaragua there is an armed people who are determined to defend their revolution at any cost. They must also recall that the Yankees were previously defeated by the people, when they were led by Augusto Cesar Sandino.

'Our America' on FMLN Communique

PAIZ1449 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The FMLN General Command has ordered all its guerrilla and militia units to be on a combat alert in the face of the danger of a direct military intervention by the United States and the repressive armies of the area against the Salvadoran people. The FMLN warned in a communique that the steps being taken in that direction by the U.S. Government are similar to the ones taken prior to the Yankee attack on little Grenada. Once again, the communique added, Ronald Reagan is urging a group of treacherous puppet regimes to commit their troops in aggressions against neighboring countries.

The communique stated that the number of U.S. soldiers already threatening the borders and coasts of El Salvador and Nicaragua is greater than 25,000, and that an additional 5,000 soldiers are in Honduras. The FMLN recalled that the Nicaraguan Government has revealed the preparations directed by the Yankee Pentagon to try and destroy the Sandinist revolution, and called attention to the speed with which CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] has been reactivated. The document stated that following the invasion by the Honduran and Guatemalan troops would come the U.S. Air Force. Reagan will decide the date for the aggression, and whether it will be directed against El Salvador first and then Nicaragua or vice versa. The FMLN added that the two aggressions are part of the same plan with the same objective -- to take from the Central American and Caribbean peoples their right to decide their own destiny. But this time, the communique added, Reagan, his allies, and collaborators are totally mistaken. The peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador will never surrender. They will make the invaders eat the dust of defeat. In conclusion the FMLN communique stated that the request for foreign armies to invade our territory is a cowardly action and a dirty betrayal of the homeland for which Vides Casanova, the Armed Forces High Command, Alvaro Magana, and all who support and sponsor these antipatriotic actions will have to answer.

FMLN-FDR Communique Cited

PA100014 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN-FDR delegation in Cuba has issued a communique in Havana urging all peace-loving forces to support the march scheduled to be held on Saturday in the U.S. capital. The purpose of the demonstration is to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle. The document adds that mankind is now passing through a difficult period due to the aggressive and irresponsible attitude of Ronald Reagan's government, which has created hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. One of the affected areas is Central America, where, the document warns, U.S. imperialism is attempting to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution and drown the revolutionary process launched by the Salvadoran people. The FMLN-FDR communique concludes by stating that expressions of solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the peoples of Central America are the only means through which the warmongering plans of imperialism can be stopped.

EDUCATION MINISTER, TEACHERS RETURN FROM NICARAGUA

FL141403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A group of 133 internationalist teachers has returned to the fatherland. Some of them have completed their 2-year tour of duty with the Augusto Cesar Sandino Pedagogic Group and others are here for a well-deserved vacation. Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez has also returned with our teachers who have completed their tour of duty in the land of Sandino. Fernandez participated in the farewell ceremony that was held in Managua. During a brief address at the Jose Marti International Airport, Fernandez recalled the message of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, in which he highlighted the pride that the party and the government feels for the teachers.

[Begin Fernandez recording] We want to tell all of you that we are very satisfied with the work that you have carried out. The government and people of Nicaragua are also very satisifed with your work, and therefore we greet you and wish you every success in the future. [end recording]

BOLIVIAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL111520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of Bolivian senators and deputies invited by the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP] has arrived in Havana. The group is made up of 30 Bolivian legislators. They were met at Jose Marti International Airport by Jorge Lezcano, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the ANPP. Activities planned for the visiting legislators include an extensive exchange of views with members of the Presidency of the ANPP and a tour of places of interest in Cuba.

Flavio Bravo Stresses Dialogue

FL120055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of Bolivian senators and deputies was received today in this capital by Flavio Bravo, member of the party Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. When welcoming the delegation headed by (Luis Pelaez Rioja), Bravo stressed how important it is -- in view of the existing tense international situation -- to maintain a dialogue between all parliaments.

Flavio Bravo told the visitors that the Cuban revolution, despite its youth, has made important achievments, adding that what is important to us is that you take away with you an objective view of the nation, with its triumphs and its difficulties. In his interview with the Bolivian delegation in this capital, Flavio Bravo explained the characteristics and operation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

FUNDORA RECEIVED IN BUDAPEST BY MSZMP LEADER

FL112147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] has received Orlando Fundora in Budapest. Fundora is the chief of the party's department of Revolutionary Orientation, DOR. They discussed matters of mutual interest related to interparty matters. Fundora arrived in Budapest on 5 November at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

BARBADOS

ADAMS DENIES CHARGE OF 'PUPPET' ACTION IN GRENADA

FL141917 Bridgetown CANA in English 1900 GMT 14 Nov 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 14 (CANA) -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams has rejected suggestions that Caribbean countries which participated in last month's invasion of Grenada were acting at the behest of the United States. He also blasted international critics for their stand on the issue.

"...This was no action by any group of puppets following the dictates of a superpower that wished to get its own way," Adams told a function last night held to celebrate the success of the October 25 U.S.-led military operation.

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham, whose government roundly condemned the intervention by the United States, Barbados, Jamaica, and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), branded the regional countries taking part as "satellites and puppets."

Adams, in a speech punctuated with loud applause, said the exercise had shown that if there was one people in the world committed to freedom and parliamentary democracy, it was the people of the Caribbean.

"...It is a measure of the unreality of world politics that at the United Nations, an operation more popular with the people whom it directly concerns than any other...should be condemned by ignorance, by prejudice, by hypocrisy, by dishonesty in the way it has been," he said. The UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly earlier this month to deplore the intervention.

Speaking on the train of events leading up to the intervention, Adams said Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries felt the March 13, 1979 overthrow of the Sir Eric Gairy government by the left-wing New Jewel Movement led by Maurice Bishop (NJM) was "a wrong turn" for the region. But some of those who approved the action did so on the basis that there would ultimately have been a return to parliamentary democracy in Grenada. But he said that instead of matters in Grenada moving from "worse to better to good," they went from "worse to vile," climaxing with the October 19 coup in which Prime Minister Bishop was killed. This development, Adams added, was "too much" for people in the region who believed in freedom.

"It was not a military revolution by any means," the Prime Minister said. "... It was a Communist revolution dictated by Marxist-Leninist principles proceeding according to the rules laid down by Stalin."

Adams thanked those Churches in the region that supported the intervention, saying they read the Bible according to God and not the Bible according to Marx and Lenin. The Caribbean Conference of Churches initially opposed the invasion, but a number of National Churches' Councils approved the action. Adams said the left-wing movement has infiltrated Christianity in the area, but it was "fortunately only to a small amount."

NEWSPAPER WARNS BWU ABOUT MARXIST INFILTRATION

FL101833 Bridgetown CANA in English 1642 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 10 (CANA) -- The NATION newspaper today told the island's largest trade union -- the Barbados Workers Union (BWU) -- to be vigilant against infiltration by Marxists.

The paper commenting in an editorial on a similar warning made Sunday by BWU founder-member Sir Hugh Springer, a former chairman of the London-based Commonwealth Foundation. It noted that other prominent people have echoed the warning. Said the paper: "Theirs has been a concern that if such a union came unduly under the control of certain ideologues and subversives the structure of our democratic system as well as our industrial climate would be irreparably damaged." It was clear the paper was referring to left-wing activists.

The NATION said that Sir Hugh was at pains to warn against infiltration by people whose primary interest was selfish and who would not hesitate to exploit the organisation to achieve their aims. The paper added: "Fortunately for Barbados, the BWU's tradition for responsible industrial relations has been sustained by a succession of top executives who never lost sight of their proper role within the community's democratic system.

"However, there is continuing concern that unless there is eternal vigilance in this regard, the inevitable passing of the old guard headed by Frank Walcott could make room for persons of precisely the outlook against which Sir Hugh is now warning. Whether those ideologues masquerading as comrades can be controlled or excluded altogether will largely depend on how firmly the union's leadership has rooted itself in four decades of democracy. That will be the true test of a solidarity acceptable to freedom loving Barbadians," the paper said.

DOMINICA

CHARLES PRAISES 'RESCUE MISSION' TO GRENADA

NC141847 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, Nov 14 (AFP) -- Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today praised the October 25 United States-led "rescue mission" to Grenada in a speech to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting here. The mission, "mounted with the great assistance of the United States of America" was in response to a "legal request" by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), she said. Both Grenada and her own small Island of Dominica -- not to be confused with the much larger Dominican Republic -- are OECS members.

The mainly U.S. forces were "welcomed with opened arms, cries of joy, flags and bunting by 90 percent of the (Grenadian) population", Mrs Charles said. "Must we not respond to the call of the people to assist them to maintain...freedom?" she asked. "At no time has the international community commented the fact that children 12 years old and younger were being taught to use guns" under the leftist regime which ruled Grenada until the U.S. forces intervened, she said. "Young people under 18 were being instructed to become jailors of innocent people and supervise the torturing of other human beings by exposing them to bees' nests...by pulling out toe-nails and administering electric shocks," she added.

GRENADA

SCOON NAMES GOVERNMENT, OUSTS 27 CUBAN DIPLOMATS

FL101251 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] From St George's: Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon has named a 9-person caretaker government to run Grenada until elections can be held within a year, and all but 2 of the 27 diplomats have left the island nation.

Mr Scoon, speaking outside his residence in a tropical rain storm while two aides held an umbrella over his head, said he had asked 51-year-old Grenadian economist Mr Alister McIntyre to head the Advisory Council. He said: Politicians will be barred from membership in the Council and I have avoided asking people with vested interests in our country, as I do not wish to see membership in the Council give rise to conflict of interest and far-reaching embarrassment. This was a statement by Mr Scoon.

Mr Scoon, who is consitutional head of state as Queen Elizabeth's representative in the former British colony, said one of the Council's main tasks would be preparing for elections within a year. He said Mr McIntyre, who is the deputy secretary general of UNCTAD, must obtain permission from UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a leave of absence from his present position.

And U.S. mission spokesman Mr Guy Farmer said all but 2 of 27 diplomats left at the Cuban Embassy in Grenada left for home on Wednesday. Mr Farmer said that two Cubans, First Secretary Mr Gaston Diaz and a communications technician, would remain on Grenada. Mr Scoon and Cuban officials resolved an impasse that delayed the Cubans' departure that was to do with 42 bodies that U.S. military officials said were Cubans killed when American troops landed on Grenada on the 25th of October.

The caretaker government was another step toward restoring normalcy in the nation.

And LIAT, the regional Caribbean Airline that suspended services when the Caribbean Commonwealth took sanctions against Grenada 2 days before the October 25th invasion, has resumed flights to Pearls Airport.

And a source close to Mr Scoon says the new Council would be given broad administrative authority to handle Grenada's civil affairs.

In a related story and in a battle of words, the U.S. Defense Department is taking issue with a British Broadcasting Company report that says that the number of American casualties reported during the operation is more than double the officially reported number. The U.S. Pentagon has denied the BBC report.

Orders Foreign Nationals Out

FL141313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 13 (CANA) -- A number of foreign nationals who came to Grenada to work in varying capacities for the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) have been ordered out of the island by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, military sources said. They told CANA that about 30 persons, including 20 Caribbean nationals, were affected by the decision and had been informed that they will have to leave. The sources declined to give names, but others said they include a number of Guyanese and Jamaicans.

Sir Paul, in an interview published today in the Barbados SUNDAY SUN newspaper, said some people from the Caribbean, including Guyana, were "a total menace" to peace and security in Grenada. He said he had been told that a Guyanese woman who, he said, had come here to work as a permanent secretary, was actually involved in the fighting with U.S.-led intervention forces at an army outpost.

U.S.-led forces invaded Grenada October 25 to remove the military and restore elected government.

RADIO REPORTS SNIPERS ACTIVE, NO CASUALTIES

FL101347 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A group of snipers opened fire on American soldiers in Grenada yesterday. The soldiers fired back and later found uniforms and a ship-to-shore radio station hidden in a cave, but no trace of the snipers. No one was hit in the gunfire.

ARMY CAPTAIN DENIES CHARGES OF BISHOP'S MURDER

FL141449 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 13 (CANA) -- Detained former Grenada Army Captain Lester Redhead, accused by a former government minister of heading the firing squad that executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in the October 19 military coup, today denied the charge and blamed a first lieutenant for the Grenada leader's murder.

Redhead, under arrest at Point Salines by American troops, made the denial to a CANA correspondent from his small interrogation cell where, he said, he has been for the past five days in isolation. Redhead, a member of the short-lived junta that seized power in the coup, said the first lieutenant who shot Bishop along with five colleagues, including three ministers, was also under arrest at the Point Salines prison camp.

Before more questions could be posed, the CANA correspondent was asked by the guard on command to leave the area.

Two weeks ago, ex-Agriculture Minister George Louison named Redhead as having led the squad which allegedly executed Bishop. He said there were three or four other soldiers involved. Today the former bodyguard of Bishop, Roderick James, said on his release from detention that a number of ex-army officers were blaming each other for Bishop's death. He gave no names.

UK MAY TRAIN POLICE, FORM PARAMILITARY GROUP

FL141903 Bridgetown CANA in English 1824 GMT 14 Nov 83

[By Robert Block]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 14 (CANA-REUTER) -- The British military is considering joining U.S. and Caribbean forces on Grenada by taking charge of a special police training programme, military sources here said.

The high-ranking military sources, who asked not to be identified, said the British would train and advise the Grenadian Police Force in an intensive three to six month programme, either here or in nearby Barbados. They would instruct local police in search-and-seizure procedures, weapons and communication training, and would form a special paramilitary force for counterinsurgency purposes, the sources said.

The Grenadian Police Force was weakened during the past four years by Grenada's previous left-wing Government which placed more emphasis on the development of an Army and popular militia to maintain law and order. The sources said that last week a British security liaison officer visited Grenada and spoke with Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. A spokesman for the Governor-General's office said the officer offered assistance to the Grenadians, but he did not know if any decision had been made yet to send British military personnel to Grenada.

Grenada is a former British colony which gained its independence in 1974. There has been some ill-feelings and criticism here of the British for not joining the U.S. and Caribbean forces' invasion of the island to oust a group of hardline Marxist military officers who came to power in a bloody power struggle which killed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and many of his supporters. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sharply criticised President Reagan for the U.S.-led invasion three weeks ago.

U.S. officials here said they would welcome the British military presence on the island and the police training programme. "I hope they come (because) we can't get out of here until someone gets on with the job of training what has got to be left here, and that is a police and a paramilitary force," Major General Jack Farris, commander of U.S. forces on Grenada, told REUTERS.

Presently, Jamaican and Barbadian police officials are advising, training, and rebuilding the Grenadian Police Force as the U.S. forces are prohibited from assisting foreign police forces by law. However, the U.S. is working with the local police on a limited scale, with U.S. Military Police walking beats with Grenadian patrolmen and helping them in house-to-house searches for arms caches. "We want to get the Grenadian authority figure back up front where it belongs," said one U.S. officer. "We should be keeping a low profile and handing more things over to the Grenadians," he added.

Grenadians have overwhelmingly accepted the U.S. presence here on the island but have frequently complained of abuses of authority by Caribbean forces who have assumed most police responsibilities, particularly in the capital, until the Grenadian force can be readied. Over the weekend, in an apparent attempt to stem these ill feelings, U.S. military vehicles mounted with loudspeakers circled the island calling on residents to fully cooperate with the Caribbean peacekeeping forces.

In other developments, spokesmen for the Caribbean peacekeeping forces said today that they had captured the last remaining member of Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), who was on the loose. They said they captured Second Lieutenant Rayburn Nelson yesterday and handed him over to U.S. authorities for interrogation. Nelson, one of 16 military and political leaders who ruled Grenada following a power struggle and Bishop's death, was the last RMC fugitive.

All 16 members of the RMC have been captured and imprisoned by the U.S. forces pending formal charges by the interim Grenadian Government. According to General Farris, the capture of all the RMC members was an important criteria before U.S. forces could be withdrawan from Grenada.

U.S. MILITARY RELEASES 74 POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL141511 Bridgetown CANA in English 0010 GMT 14 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 13 (CANA) -- The U.S. military today released 74 Grenadian political and military prisoners and transferred a further 31, including former Minister Selwyn Strachan, to the custody of Caribbean peace-keeping forces, amidst charges of ill treatment of detainees. The 74 people brings to 92 the number released out of 238 held since the U.S.-led invasion nearly three weeks ago. The U.S. Army had planned to release a further 20-25 but this did not occur, officials said.

Strachan, ex-minister of national mobilisation, was a leading supporter of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard in his bid to oust Maurice Bishop as Prime Minister. The factional split in the governing New Jewel Movement set off a chain of events which led to Bishop's death in a military coup and the U.S.-led invasion of October 25. Strachan was transferred to the maximum security Richmond Hill Prison in which Coard is also held. He was joined there today by a number of former members of the military junta, including Captains Lester Redhead and Hugh Romain, and Majors Ian Bartholemew and Basil Gehagan. Leader of the junta General Hudson Austin is also at Richmond Hill.

Today a number of other detainees told reporters that they had been ill-treated by U.S. soldiers. One Grenadian accused an American soldier of banging his (soldier's) foot on the detainee's head. Today former bodyguard to Bishop Roderick James said he had seen a colleague in detention pinned to the ground and a U.S. soldier slamming his boots into the prisoner. James, released today, however, said that he was well-treated by his American captors. All the detainees were put into buses of the state-controlled National Transport System and driven away from the special U.S. detention camp at Point Salines and driven to freedom to their various destinations.

U.S. Army Major Douglas Frey said the U.S. forces had called on all Grenada Army (PRA) members to surrender after the U.S. and Caribbean forces secured the island in the aftermath of the invasion. He said about 1,800 PRA members and part-time militiamen answered the call and about 300 were held at first, mainly on suspicion of crimes against the people.

Grenadians being held at the detention site are classified according to a number of factors such as their rank in the disbanded Army, suspicion of commiting criminal acts, and their ability to pose a danger in the future. Frey said detainees, after processing by their interrogators, are placed in one of the many tents on the compound which is fenced and heavily guarded by American forces. "If they want to have some kind of attention these people would have to put up a white flag to draw the attention of the guards who would then come and hear their needs. In cases where they need to be moved from their places of confinement, they would be accompanied by an armed guard one at a time," Major Frey told reporters.

Hundreds of U.S. troops today continued to man roadblocks throughout the island looking for wanted PRA members or former political activists. Two Americans were among those being sought by the troops, U.S. sources said. They gave no details. U.S. troops also continued sweeping hills and thick forests, searching for what they believe are renegade Cubans and PRA resistance fighters.

GUADELOUPE

10 INJURED, RADIO STATION DESTROYED IN BOMBINGS

PA141354 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Nov 14 (AFP) -- About 10 persons have been injured here in a series of explosions, one of which destroyed the radio station of this French West Indian Territory, police said today. The injuries were caused when a bomb placed under a car exploded this morning in the parking lot of the Guadeloupe Prefecture. About 10 employees were wounded, four of them severely. The bombing was the sixth in a series of bomb explosions that began during the night. The studios of Radio Caraibe Internationale (RCI) were destroyed in the bombings, reports said.

ST LUCIA

FORMER PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTS GRENADA ACTION

FL112013 Bridgetown CANA in English 1725 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 11, CANA -- Former St Lucian prime minister, Winston Cenac, has expressed support for the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada saying that the action had defused "a potentially explosive situation on the island." Cenac, who headed the labour government for a brief period in 1981-82, said he would have taken the same action as Prime Minister John Compton had he been head of the government at the time of the invasion. The U.S.-led multinational forces intervened in Grenada October 25 to oust the military rulers who had staged a bloody coup six days earlier. Compton supported the call for U.S. help and provided forces to the action in Grenada.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NEWSPAPER REPORTS PLOT AGAINST CHAMBERS

PA121601 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1526 GMT 12 Nov 83

[By Ed Wynn Brant]

[Excerpt] Port-of Spain, 12 Nov (EFE) -- The weekly THE MIRROR has reported that there is a plot to overthrow George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, when he leaves at the end of the month for the "Commonwealth" conference in India. In a front-page report, the paper indicated that the Cabinet and the private sector of this country are not satisfied with Chamber's stand on the Grenada crisis. Chambers was opposed to the invasion of that island located north of this country.

THE MIRROR reported that businessmen have offered millions of dollars in support of the coup against Chambers because they believe he is slowly shifting toward the left. The publication added that Marxist and left-wing groups here have loudly applauded Chambers' position on the Grenada crisis. "Chambers is trying to be a Third World hero, and this may concern the United States," the paper added. It indicated that the United States may be involved in the plot.

Chambers will leave Trinidad and Tobago around 23 November when the "Commonwealth" conference opens in New Delhi. The conference will end 30 November.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BAHAMIAN COAST GUARD FIRES ON FISHING BOAT

PA131647 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1401 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 Nov (EFE) -- A Bahamian Coast Guard ship has machinegunned the fishing boat "Romell," in Banco de la Plata in Dominican waters, killing 1 of 23 crewmen and wounding 2 others.

Pedro Antonio Lahoz Crisostomo, the captain of the Dominican boat, officially reported the incident today and said that the victim was 28-year-old Francisco Rosario, who was hit by several bullets. The other two fishermen were admitted to Ricardo Limardo Hospital in Puerto Plata and are reported to be in critical condition.

According to the captain, before his boat was machinegunned, Coast Guardsmen took four fishermen prisoner who were fishing aboard a small dinghy. The fishermen were beaten and the Coast Guardsmen seized their diving and fishing equipemnt. The Coast Guardsmen subsequently released the fishermen, prusued the "Romell," and opened fire on it.

The capitan described the action as a "savage hunt," and noted that this is part of the harassment that Dominican fishermen suffer from Bahamian authorities.

GUYANA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RAPS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

FL141235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 13 (CANA) -- The United States has been accused of increasing world tension and resorting to violence in order to stop the revolutionary forces in Grenada and elsewhere. The accusation was made by Soviet Ambassador to Guyana Konstantin Karchev last night when he addressed a solidarity rally in Georgetown sponsored by the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace (GCSP).

"The United States and imperialism stand guilty of increasing world tension and resorting to violence in order to stop the revolutionary forces in Cuba, Grenada, and other parts of the world," Karchev said. "Today imperialism is losing ground as a result of which it has become desperate. It has thus been accelerating the arms race," the ambassador said.

He accused the U.S. of becoming involved in military conflicts all over the globe, including Central America and the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, he said, "has not only pursued a peaceful foreign policy in its conduct of international affairs but has even made new proposals for disarmament and a reduction of tensions."

Karchev expressed solidarity with Guyana and "all progressive countries which are struggling against imperialism." He said Guyana "is in the forefront of the struggle against foreign domination," and said that the Soviet people appreciated the aspirations of Guyanese for genuine independence.